SUPPLEMENT

TEST REPORT GUN FIRING SHOCK AND ROAD VIBRATION

M60A1 (P1) TANK THERMAL SIGHT (TTS) AN/VSG-2 PROTOTYPE QUALIFICATION

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ARMY MATERIEL COMMAND PROJECT MANAGER-M60 TANKS

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M60A1 (P1) TANK THERMAL SIGHT (TTS) AN/VSG-2 PROTOTYPE QUALIFICATION

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DAAK30-76-C-0005

WORK DIRECTIVE NO:

KX-2104

CONTRACT DATA ITEM NO:

DI-T-1906

DATE:

5 December 1977

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PREPARED FOR
U. S. ARMY TANK-AUTOMOTIVE MATERIEL READINESS COMMAND
PROJECT MANAGER - M60 TANK DEVELOPMENT
BY
WARREN DEFENSE DIVISION

WARREN DEFENSE DIVISION CHRYSLER CORPORATION

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1.0 BACKGROUND

The tank thermal sight (TTS) vastly improves night target acquisition and identification under normal and adverse atmospheric conditions.

The incorporation of the tank thermal sight into the M60A1 Weapon systems, requires the establishment of a baseline level for gun firing shock, hard surface/cross country road vibration. These levels are required to determine the design adequacy of the components and mounting bracketry used in the TTS system.

2.0 TEST OBJECTIVES

The object of this test program is to evaluate the compatibility of the M60 series tank, with that of the installed components and bracketry of the TTS system, during the firing of the main gun, and a road imposed shock/vibration environment.

In order to ascertain these baseline compatibility levels a test program is required to determine the three axis magnitude of the imposed gun shock/road vibration environment at the following tank locations.

- 1. Base of the gunner's TTS periscope response of gunner's scope.
- 2. TTS periscope head response of periscope head.
- 3. Turret roof adjacent to gunner's periscope mounting input to the gunner's scope.
- 4. Turret right wall, between commander's TTS light elbow mounting pads turret wall input.
- 5. Flange on TTS light elbow response to the turret wall input.
- 6. No-bak housing input to TTS light elbow @ the commander's viewer.
- 7. Commander's viewer mounting bracket response to the no-bak mounting.
- 8. Turret bustle roof input to TTS power converter.
- 9. Power converter housing response to the TTS converter mounting.

A pictorial presentation of the selected mounting locations for the accelerometers are shown in attached Figures 1 thru 3.

3.0 CONCLUSIONS

1. All of the TTS interface vibration levels were below the TTS component vibration levels specified for TTS component qualification test.

2. Except for PQ1 No-Bak/TTS light elbow interface, all gun shock levels were below the TTS component shock levels specified for TTS component qualification test. The discrepancy between PQ1 and PQ2 no-bak input level is unexplained. The PQ1 no-bak real time gun shock signatures indicated the presence of high frequency data (1-2 KHz) that was not observed on the test firings on PQ2. A possible explanation of this high frequency component noted on PQ1 could have been, difference in vehicle component structure, component alignment and/or mounting methods (bolt torque). In subsequent check of vehicle logs, a loose ball joint bolt and image intensifier tube was reported on PQ1 four days after the main gun firing tests.

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of three (3) previous TTS/main gun firing shock tests have indicated that the shock level as specified in the interface control document (TD137989) are realistic. The levels recorded on PQ1 no-bak, have been the only substantial deviation noted from any of the TTS gun shock tests. No changes are recommended to the interface control document.

5.0 TEST PROCEDURE

In both test phases, road vibration and gun shock, the test vehicle used were two fully functional M60A1 (P1) tanks with standard suspension with T-142 track, and incorporating the tank thermal sight system (TTS).

Road vibration testing (both hard surface, cross country) and main gun firing shock testing was accomplished at Fort Knox during the PQT-C qualification test program.

5.1 Phase I Gun Firing Shock

The instrumentation setup for the shock data collection is shown in Figure 4. The gun firing shock acceleration datum was recorded on magnetic tape, and then played back into an analog-to-digital converter and re-recorded on digital computer tape, for computer analysis. This data was digitized at 16 KHz/sec for 128 milliseconds. To prevent aliasing in the digital signal, all channels of data were filtered prior to digitizing by a 2500 Hertz low pass filter. This digitized data was then processed as a shock response spectrum, and plotted as equivalent static acceleration (Max G's). For this analysis, the maximum spectrum using one percent damping, was computed at 40 frequency points corresponding to 15 to the decade. For every acceleration time trace, a shock response spectrum (ESA) was computed. Mean & mean + three standard deviations shock spectrum were computed for multiple round firings with same configuration (sensing axis and accelerometer location).

5.2 Phase II Hard Surface & Cross Country Vibration

The two instrumented M60A3 vehicles used in the gun firing shock test, (Figure 1 thru 3) were also utilized for this vibration testing. The instrumentation setup for both the hard surface and cross country vibration is shown in Figure 5.

Data acquisition was accomplished while the vehicle operated under the following test conditions.

- 1. Paved Surface (PQ1 and PQ2)
 - A. Constant speeds of 5, 10, 15, 20 and 25 mph
 - B. 0-Max-0 mph acceleration/deceleration
- 2. Cross Country (PQ2)
 - A. Ten (10) minutes of variable speed operation

*NOTE: Conditions 1 was performed in both with and without the TTS Light elbow to determine the effects of elbow on the No-bak housing vibrations levels.

The resulting tape recorded data was processed using a Spectral Dynamics (Model SD330) real time analyzer to provide two (2) power spectra density plots for each speed/condition. The lower plot is an ensemble average for 32 seconds (64 averages) of real time. The upper plot is the maximum value (peak) obtained for this same 32 second sample. For the cross-country plots the average time was increased to 256 seconds (512 averages) of real time.

6.0 TEST RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The presentation of the test results and their discussion are separated into Vibration Results and main gun-firing shock results.

6.1 Main Gun Firing Shock Results

The equivalent static acceleration plots of the gun firing shock analysis are presented in Appendix 1.

The half sine pulse values for fits to the mean + 3 sigma ESA curves are tabulated in Tables 1 & 2 for each of the test vehicles. A comparison of the environment specification level with that of the field obtained gun shock levels indicated that the specification levels are larger than that of the field obtained levels, except for PQ1 Location #5 the No-bak input. The shock amplitude recorded at the No-bak (all axes) during the gun firing of PQ1 was the most severe noted in any of the gun firing shock testing. This shock level (approx. 1000 g @ .5 ms) was not repeatible in the gun firing of PQ2 using the same shock instrumentation measuring equipment and under like weather condition with the exception of rain on PQ2 firing day. This high shock level recorded from the No-bak input on PQ1 is considered to be valid data and at this time the high shock levels recorded are unexplained.

6.2 Hard Surface & Cross Country Vibration

The power spectral density plots for the hard surface & cross-country vibration are contained in Appendix 2.

Two (2) power spectral density plots are presented for each speed/condition. The lower plot being an ensembled average of 32 seconds of real time and the upper plot the maximum value obtained for the same 32 second sample. Since the data is presented in power spectral density format (g²/Hertz) and the interface specification reference MIL-STD-810B, vibration method 514.1 procedure VIII, curve W, for ground test vehicles in sine sweep format, the following conversion can be used:

G Max =
$$\sqrt{\frac{2 \text{ (PSD) X EBW}}{\text{QPD}}}$$
 Grms = $\sqrt{\frac{\text{PSD X EBW}}{\text{QPD}}}$

Where: $PSD = Power spectrum density value in g^2/Hz$

EBW = effective band width of spectrum analyzer

(3.25 for the 500 Hz range)

QPD = factor reflecting the quasi-peak detection process of the spectrum analyzer (1.12 for the SD330 model)

*NOTE: Figure 6 supplied the logarithmic scale conversion curves based on this formula that can be used for the g-levels at any point on the PSD plots.

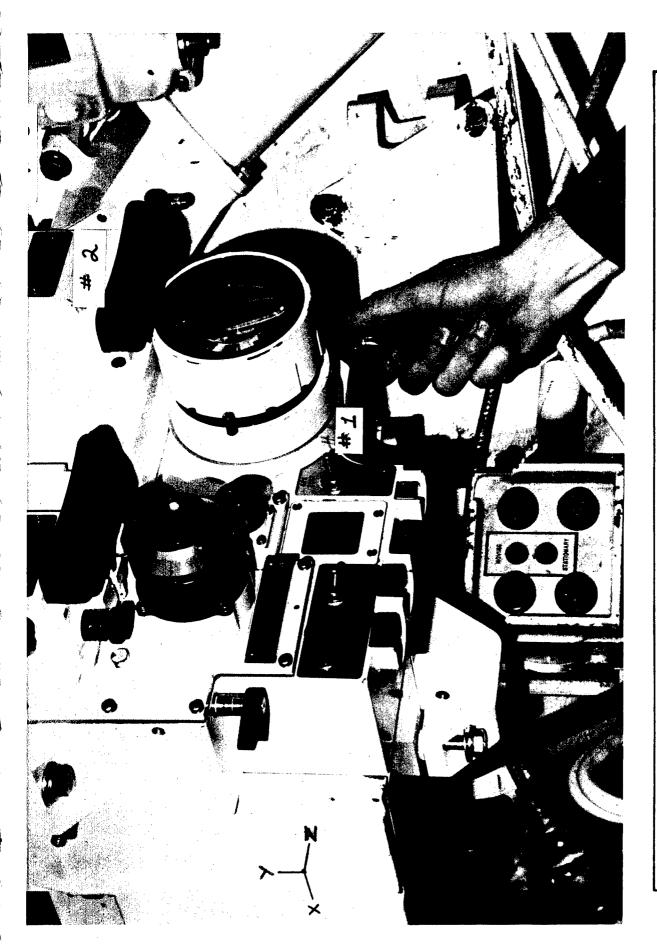
The resulting vibration test data (PSD plots) supply us with the following test results condition:

- 1. Cross-country operation is not as severe (vibration wise) as hard surface road vibration
- 2. The vibration levels recorded at the No-bak housing with the TTS light elbow or without show no apprecible change in levels.
- 3. The highest induced vibration level occurred at speed of 20 to 25 mph.
- 4. The highest equivalent sine g peak inputs recorded for the TTS system were:
 - A. Turret Roof input to periscope: 0.56 g, 50 Hz vertical axis (ensembled average). 1.8 g, 50 Hz vertical axis (maximum) for test vehicle PQ1.
 - B. No-bak housing input to TTS Flange Light Elbow: 1.0 g, 65 Hz, vertical axis (ensembled average) 1.8 g, 65 Hz vertical axis (maximum) on test vehicle PQ2.
 - C. Turret bustle roof input to power converter:

0.4 g, 50 Hz, transverse axis, (ensembled average)

0.85 g, 50 Hz transverse axis (maximum) on test vehicle PQ2.

- The highest equivalent sine g peak response recorded on the TTS system was at the commander viewer, a response from the no-bak housing input. The levels were 5.0 g, 65 Hz vertical axis (ensembled average) and 9.9 g, 65 Hz, vertical axis (maximum) on test vehicle PQ2.
- 6. The resulting vibration test data indicate that the interface spec for TTS vibration input levels (4 g's) was not exceeded in any of the test conditions.



Base Gunners Periscope (Response to Turret Roof)

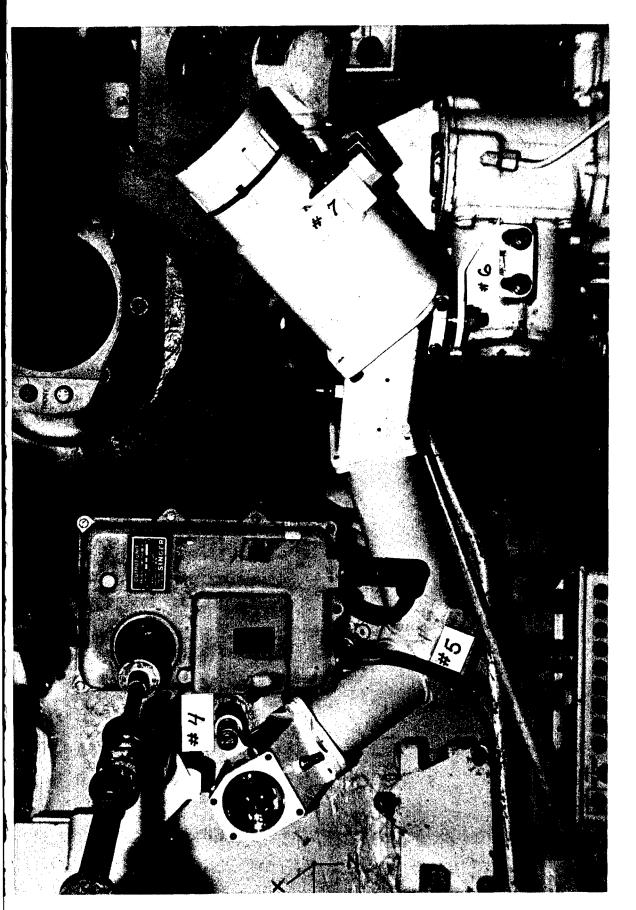
Periscope Head (Response to Turret Roof) Turret Roof (Imput to Periscope Base & Head)

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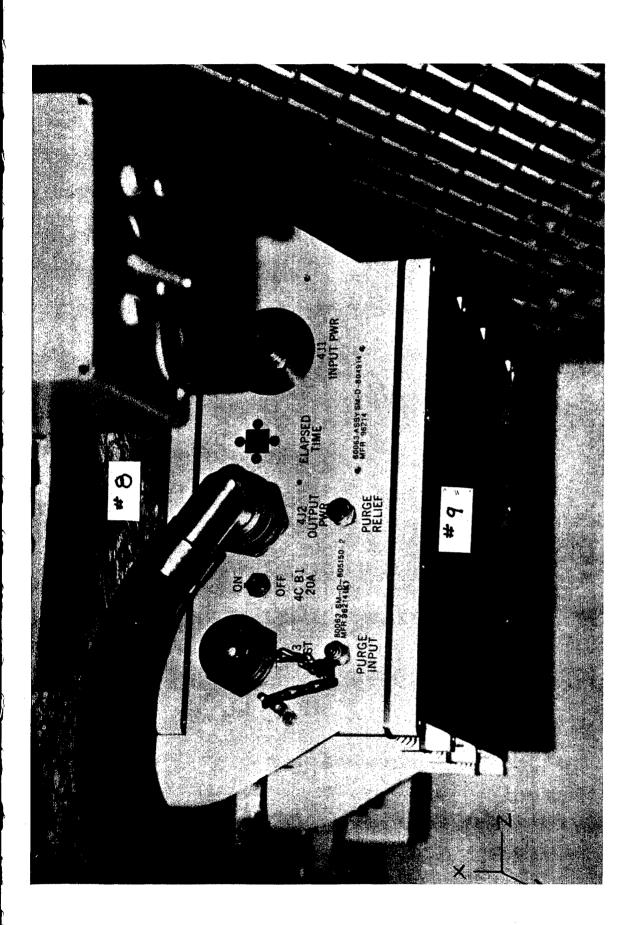
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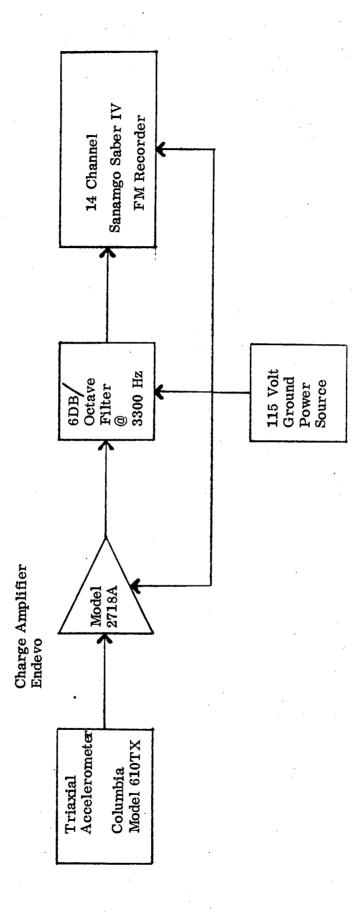


nput Light Elbow)	#7 Commanders Viewer (Response to No-bak)	11-5-77 77-1109	Date Negative
#6 No-bak housing (Input Light Elbow)	#7 Commanders Viev		N(
#4 Turret Right Wall (Input to Light Elbow)	#5 Flange on Light Elbow (Response to Turret Wall)	Prepared for: ARMY MATEREL COMMAND	By: CHRYSLER CORPORATION DEFENSE DIVISION

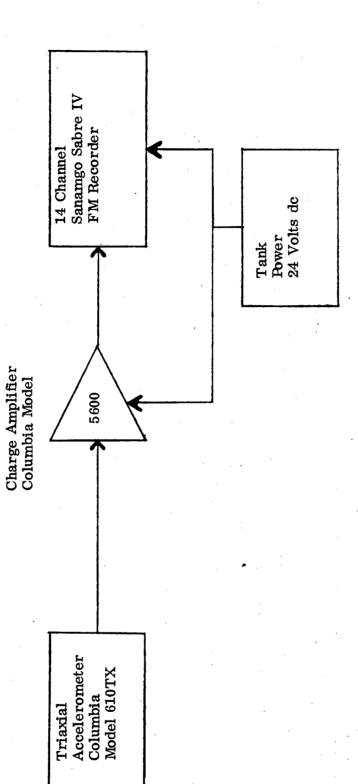


11-5-77 Date CHRYSLER CORPORATION DEFENSE DIVISION #9 Power Converter Housing (Response to Bustle Roof) ARMY MATERIEL COMMAND #8 Turret Bustle Roof (Input to Power Converter) Prepared for:

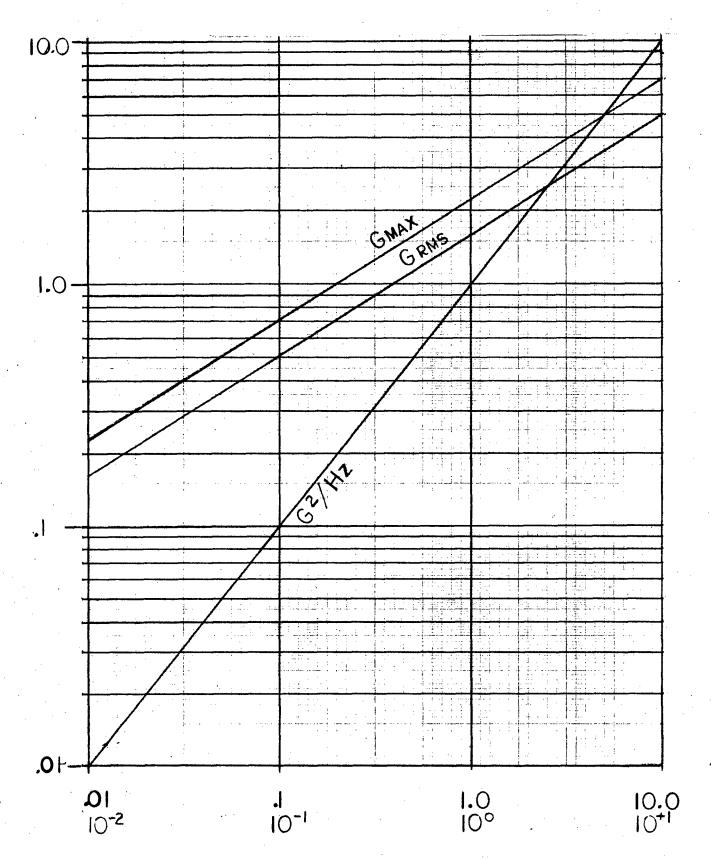
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SHOCK INSTRUMENTATION DATA ACQUISITION SYSTEM



VIBRATION INSTRUMENTATION DATA ACQUISITION SYSTEM



LOGARITHMIC CONVERSION CURVES
OF POWER SPECTRUM DENSITY TO
HARMONIC VIBRATION G-LEVELS
FOR 0 TO 500 Hz RANGE

Figure 6

TABLE I GUN FIRING SHOCK VALUES - HALF SINE PULSE - g, ms PQ 1

•			Rounds		Mean + 3 Sigma		Interface
	Locations		Averaged	Trans	Long	Vert	Spec. Req'd
.	Periscope base	(Response)	6	50g @ 4ms	50g @ 11ms	45g @ 3ms	
87	Periscope head	(Response)	6	100g @ 5ms	100g @ 1.8ms	100g @ 2ms	· .
က	Turret Roof	(Input to 1 & 2)	6	55g @ 1ms	52g @ 3ms	45g @ 1.8ms	100g @ 2ms
4	Turret Wall	(Input to 5 & 7)	6	38g @ 3ms	30g @ 3ms	12g @ 15ms	100g @ 2ms
ι ດ	TTS Flange	(Response)	&	100g @ 1.8ms	100g @ 2ms	105g @ 1.8ms	
9	No-bak Housing	(Input to 5 & 7)	လ	1000g @ .5ms	1000g @ .5ms	1000g @ .5ms	100g @ 4ms
2	Commander's Viewer	(Response)	6	200g @ 4ms	100g @ .6ms	350g @ 1.3ms	
œ	Turret Bustle Roof	(Input to 9)	6	35g @ 15ms	70g @ 2ms	100g @ 2ms	100g @ 2ms

200g @ 1.8ms

85g @ 3ms

80g @ 1.5ms

(Response)

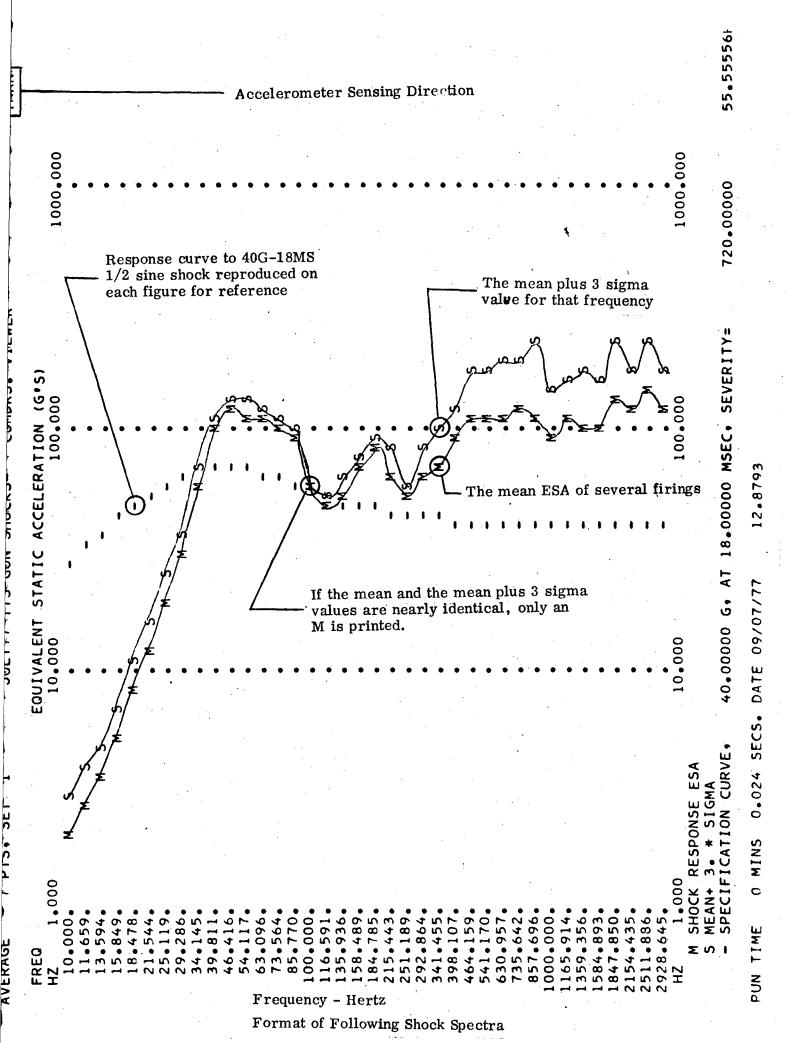
TTS Pwr Converter

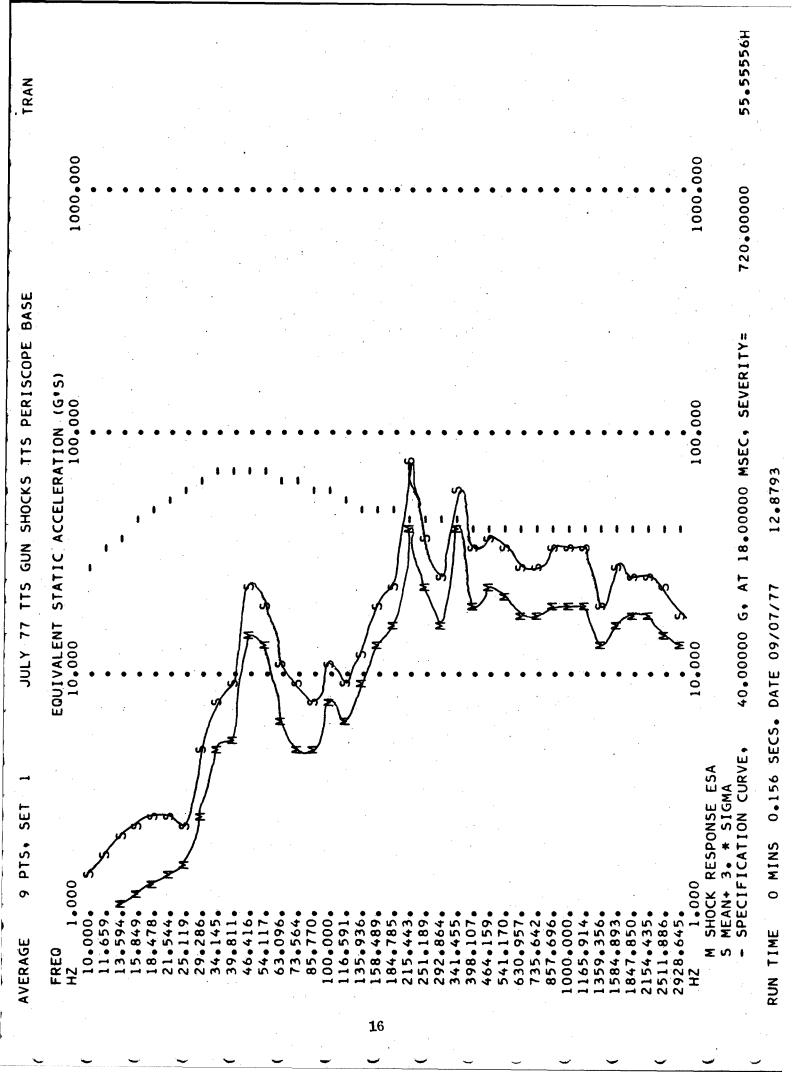
TABLE II GUN FIRING SHOCK VALUES -HALF SINE PULSE - g, ms PQ 2

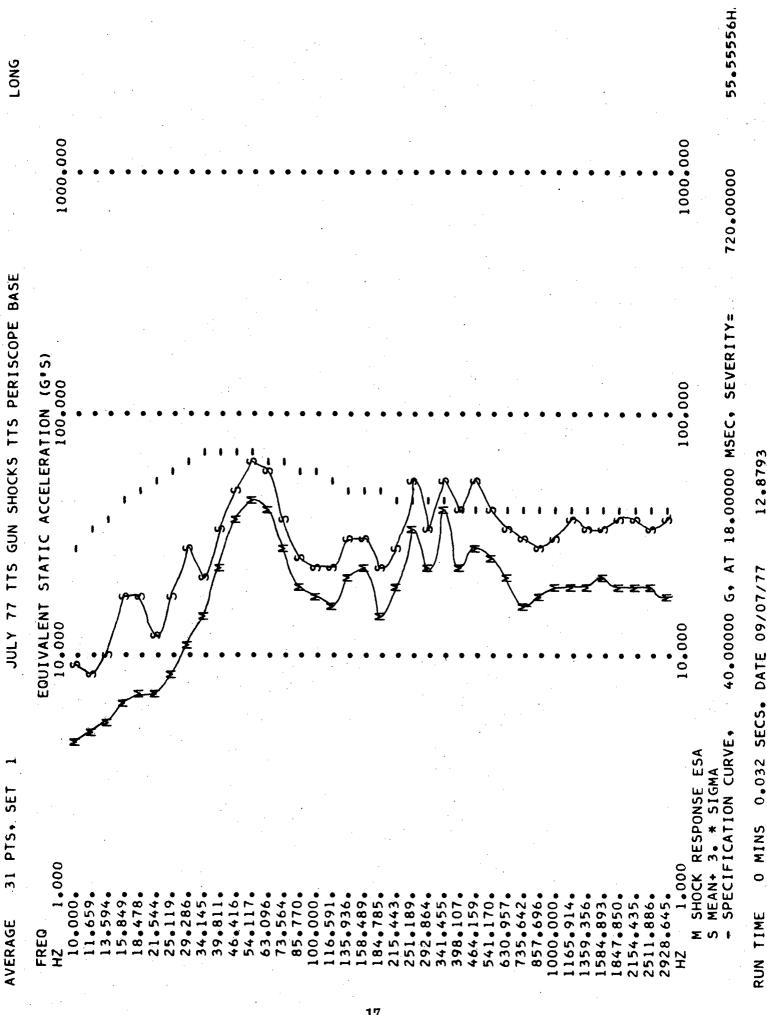
			Rounds	2	Mean + 3 Sigma		Interface
	Location	Av	Averaged	Trans	Long	Vert	Spec. Req'd
	Periscope base	(Response)	∞	40g @ 3.9ms	55g @ 11ms	40g @ 2ms	
8	Periscope head	(Response)	∞	100g @ 1.3ms	100g @ 2ms	103g @ 7ms	
ന	Turret Roof	(Input to 1 & 2)	∞	65g @ 3ms	50g @ 5ms	45g @ 1.5ms	100g @ 2ms
44	Turret Wall (Right)	(Input to 5 & 7)	t-	40g @ 4ms	35g @ 5ms	40g @ 18ms	100g @ 2ms
rð.	TTS Flange	(Response)	ဖ	90g @ 3ms	90g @ 6ms	70g @ 3.5ms	
9	No-bak Housing	(Input to 5 & 7)	က	80g © ems	80g @ 4.5ms	80g @ 7ms	100g @ 4ms
2	Commander's Viewer	(Response)	က	180g @ 13ms	90g @ 3ms	200g @ 3ms	
∞	Turret Bustle Roof	(Input to 9)	∞	30g @ 7.4ms	40g @ 21ms	70g @ 4.5ms	100g @ 2ms
6	TTS Pwr Converter	(Response)	ည	60g @ 1ms	100g @ 3ms	220g @ 1.5ms	

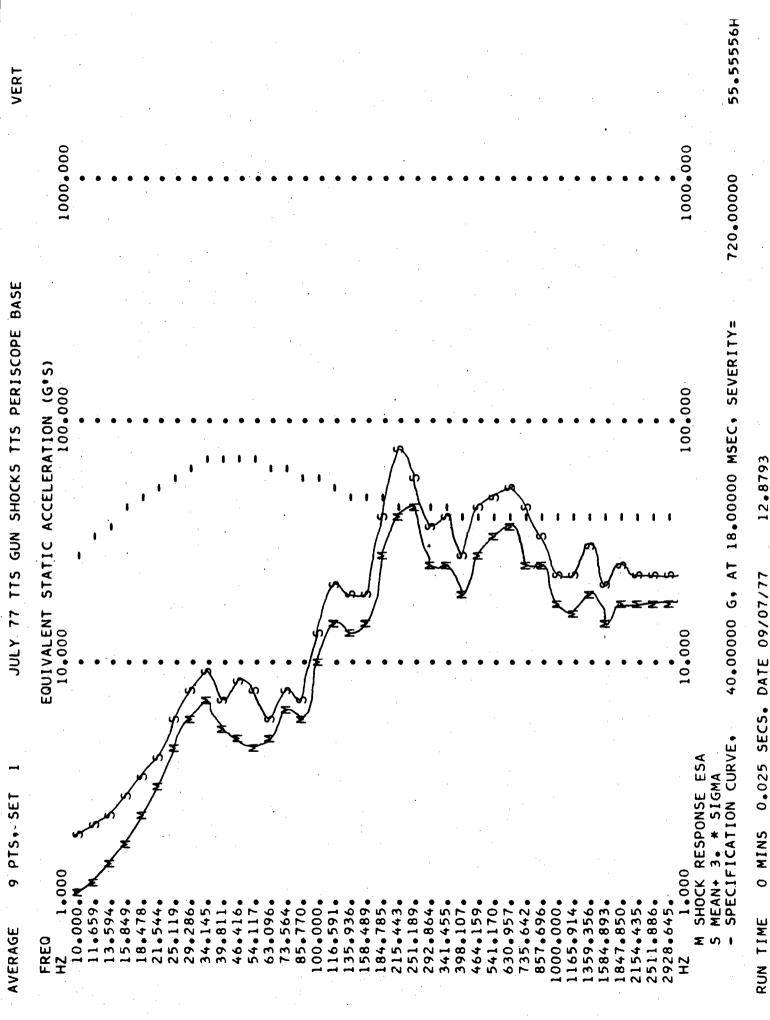
APPENDIX A

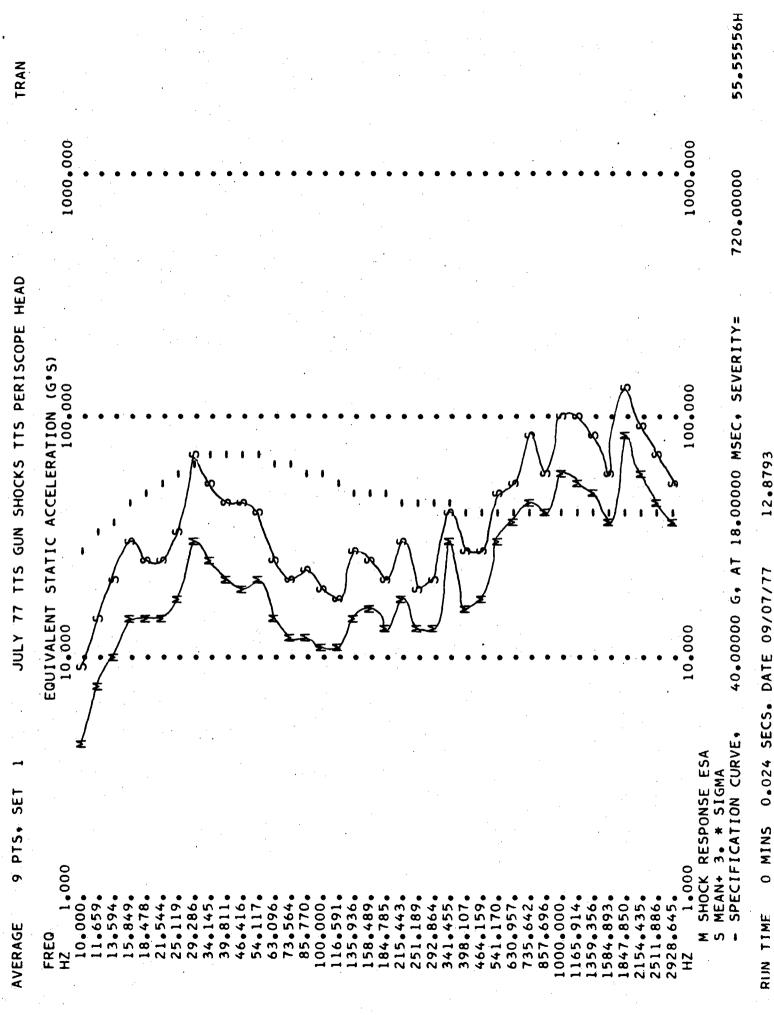
GUN FIRING SHOCK SPECTRA E.S.A.'s

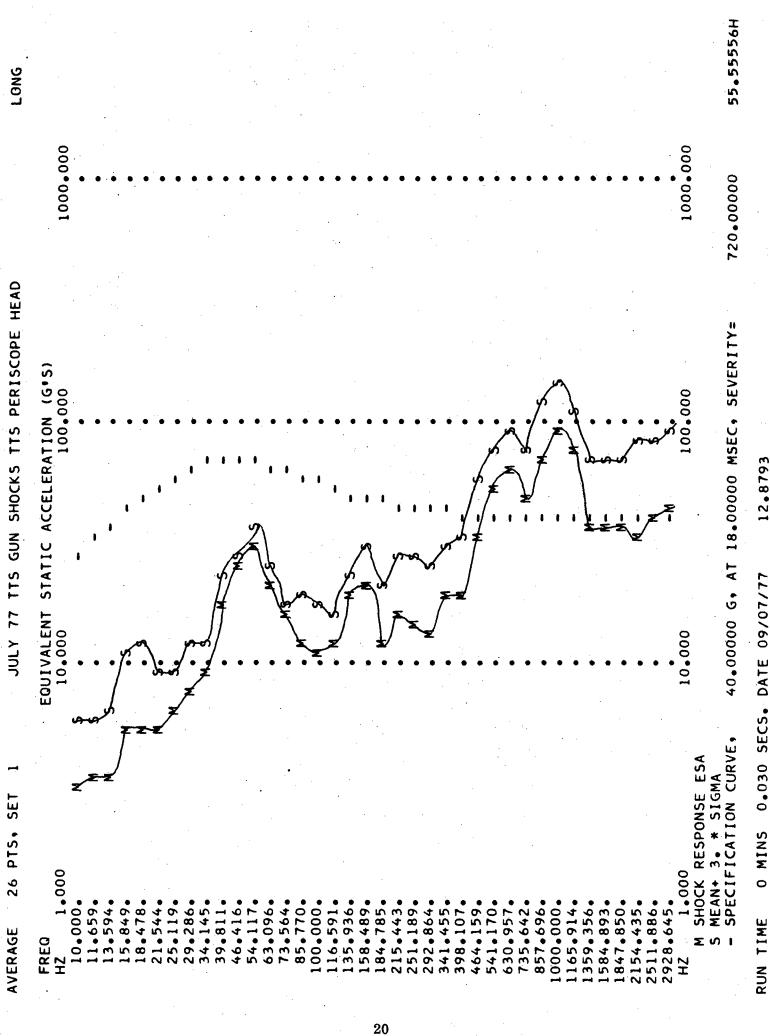


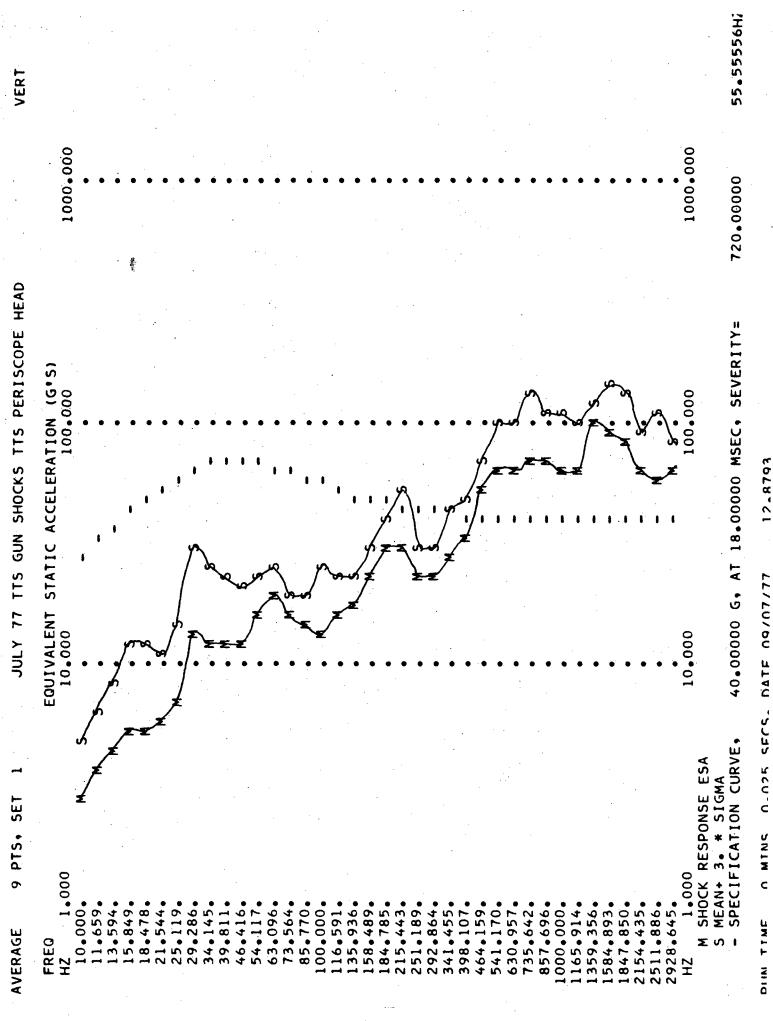


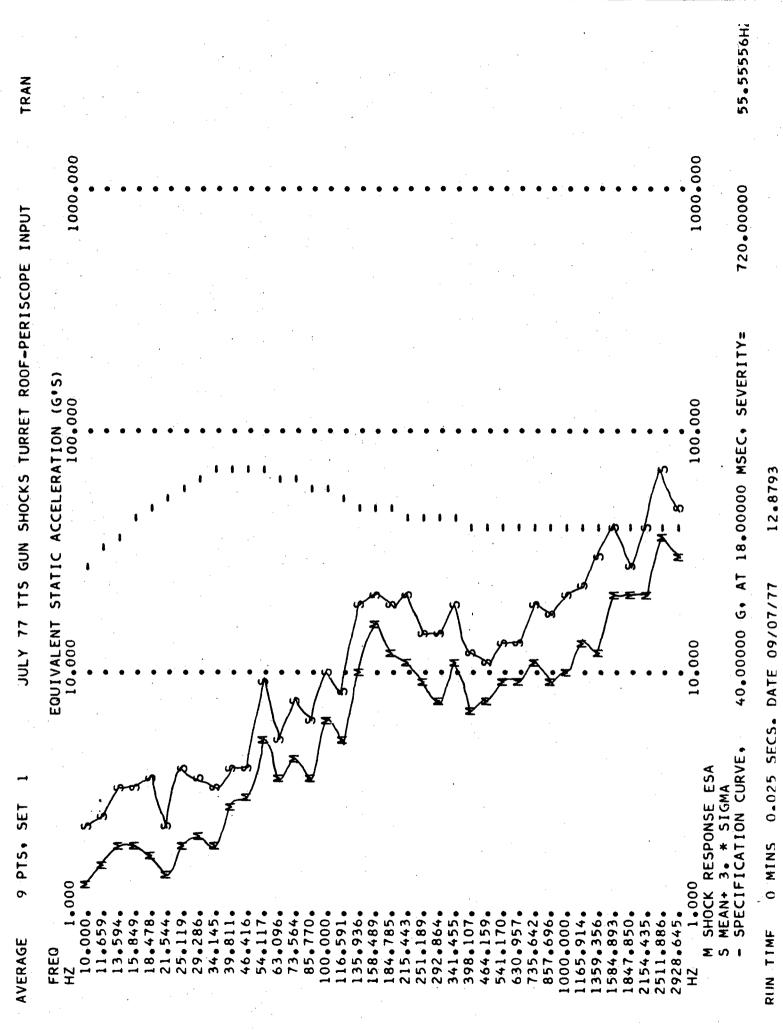


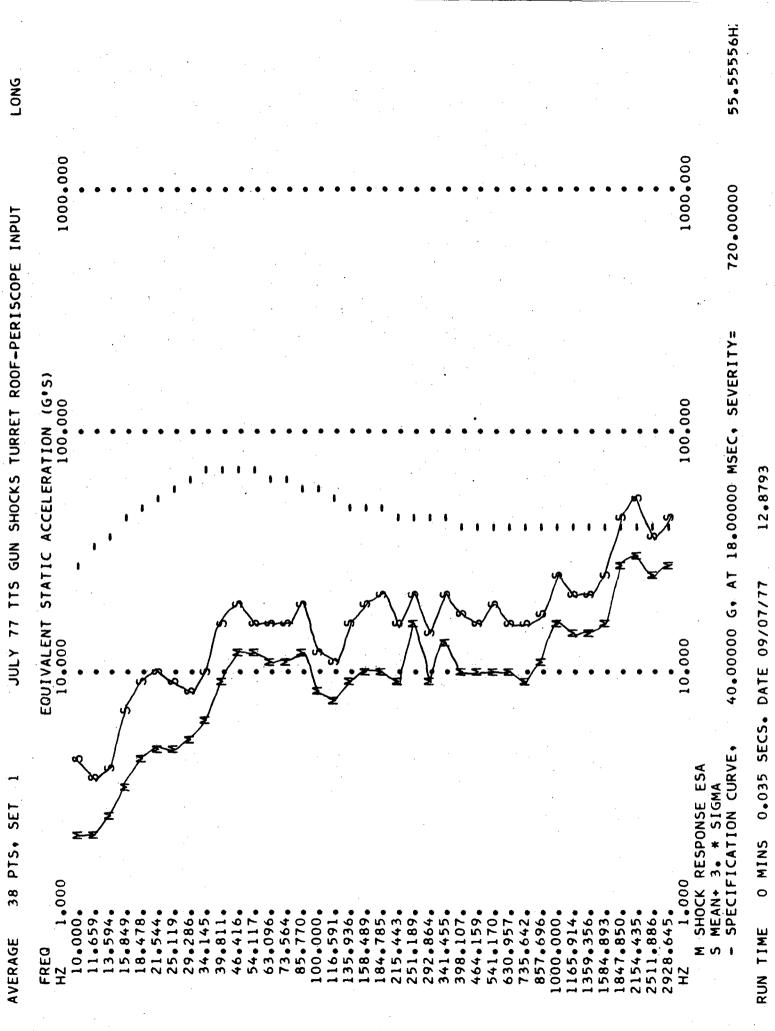


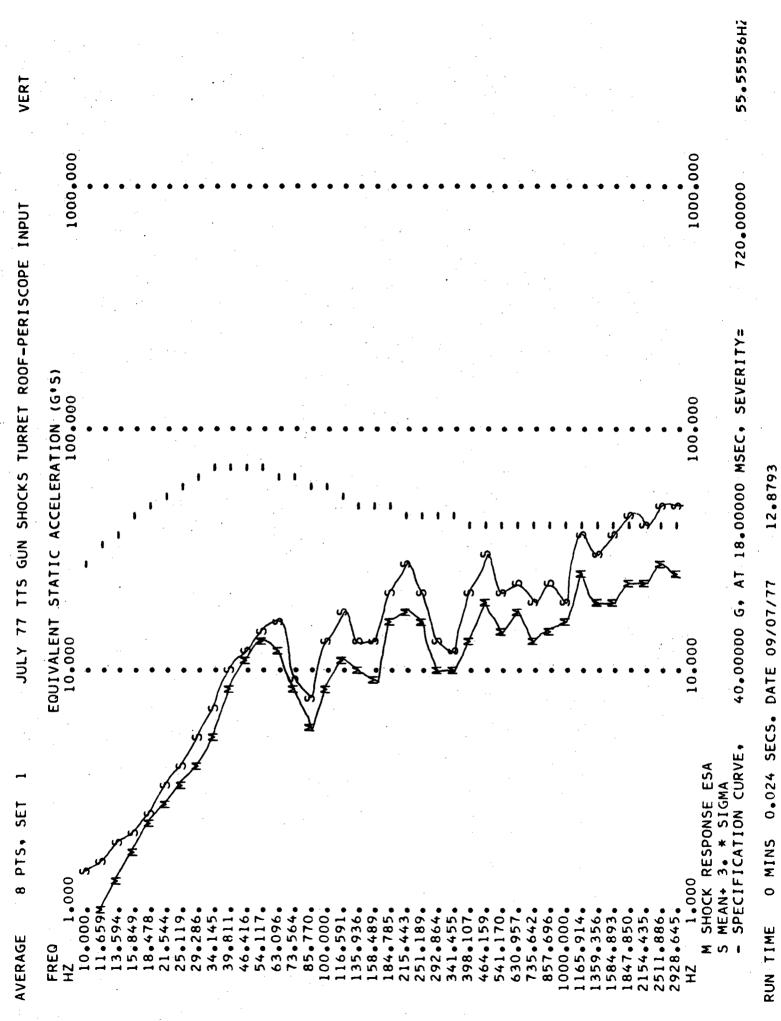






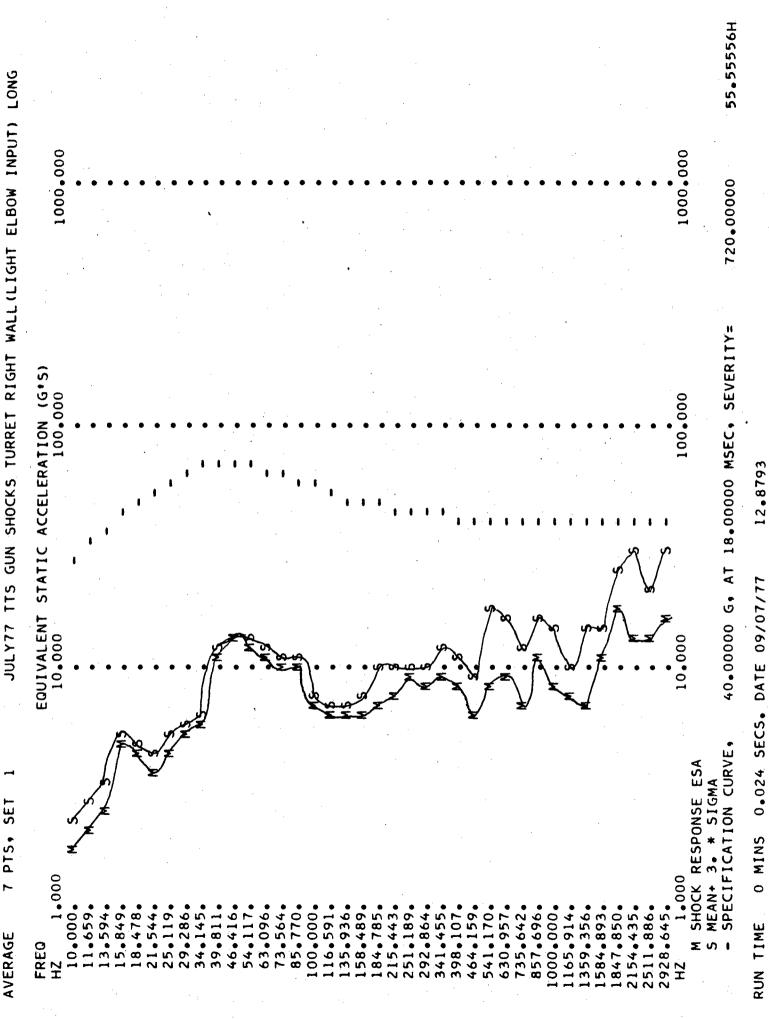




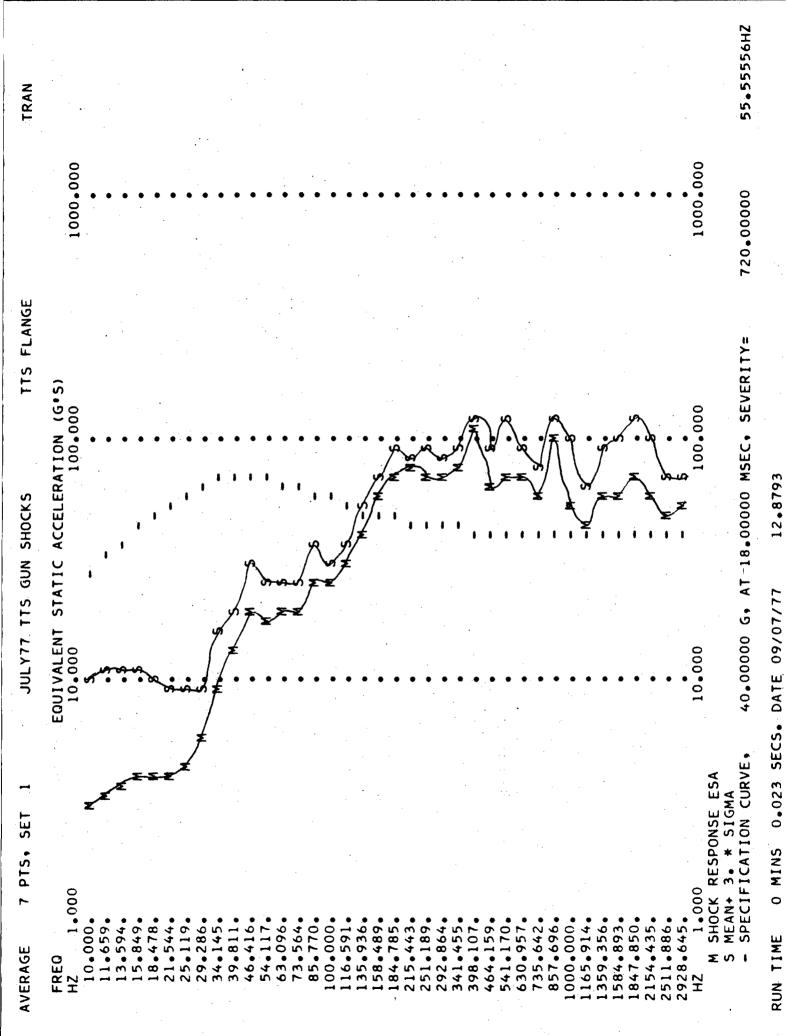


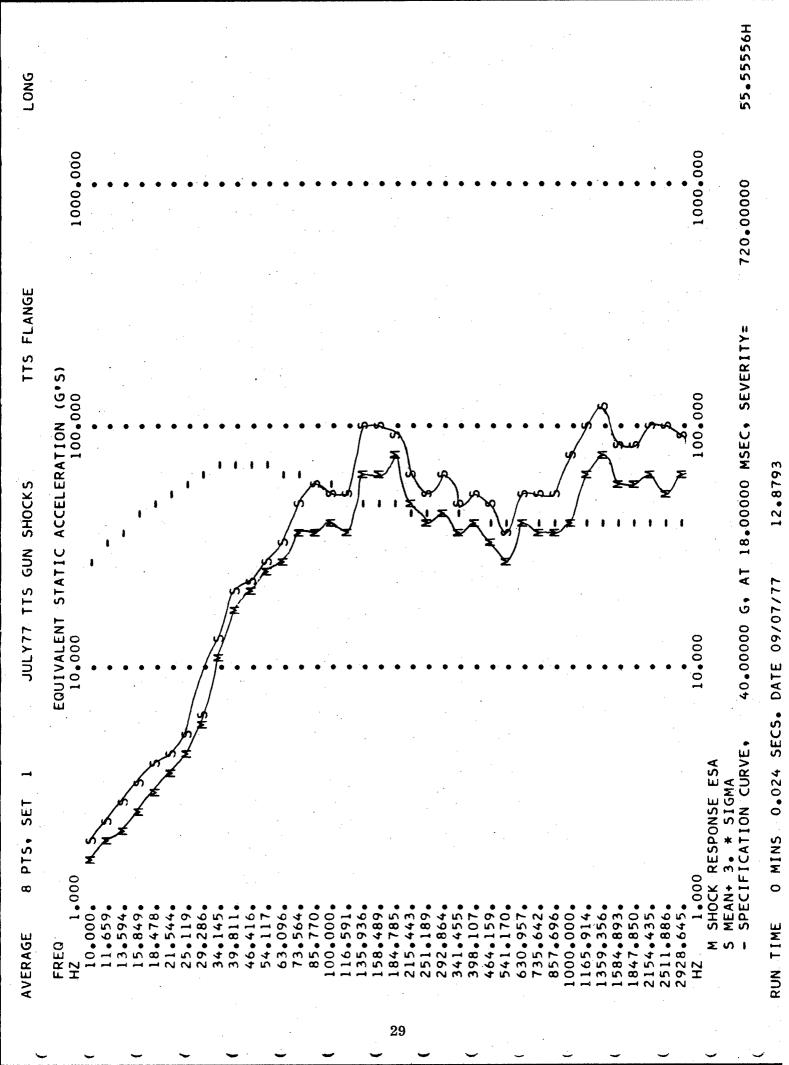
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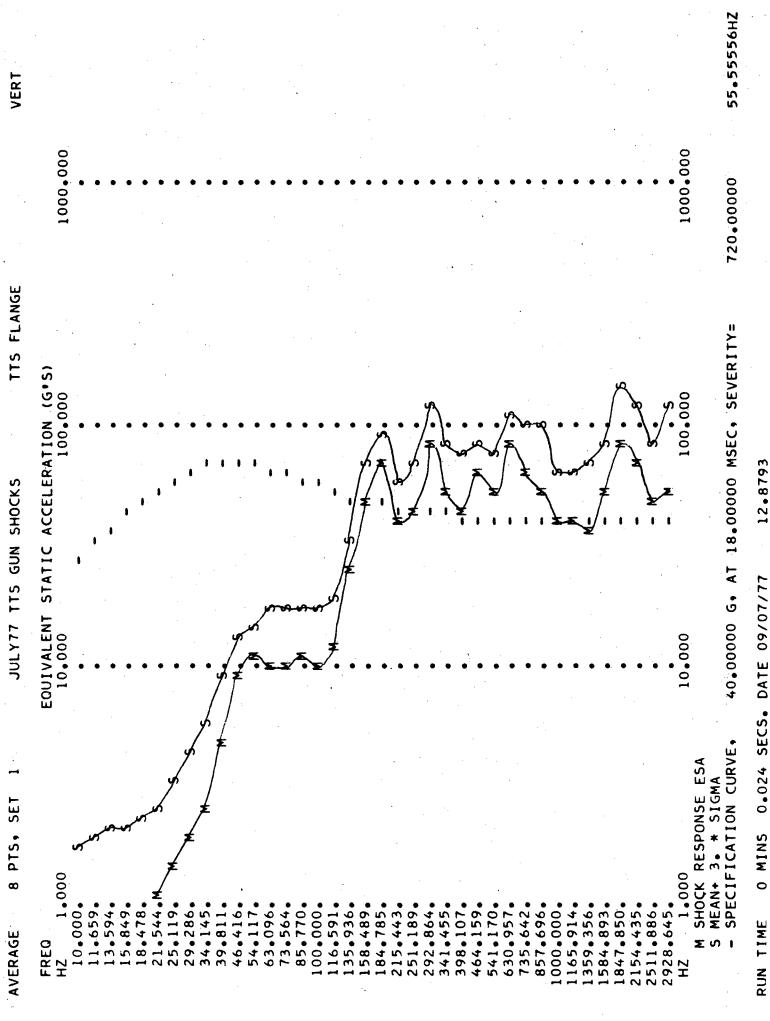
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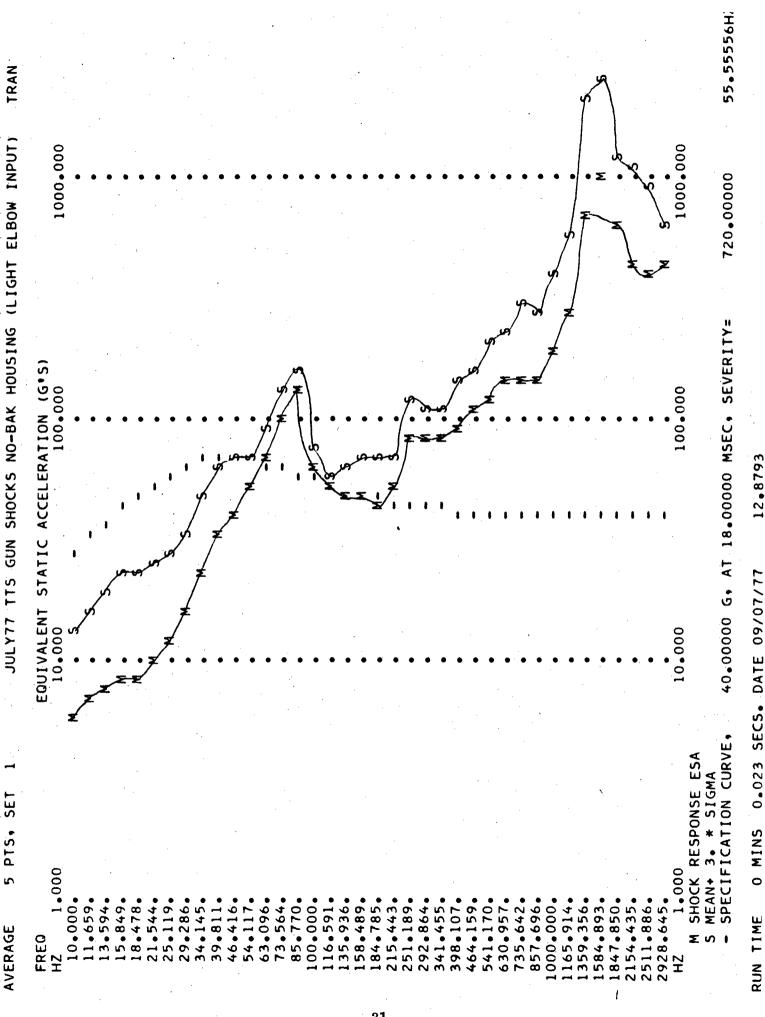


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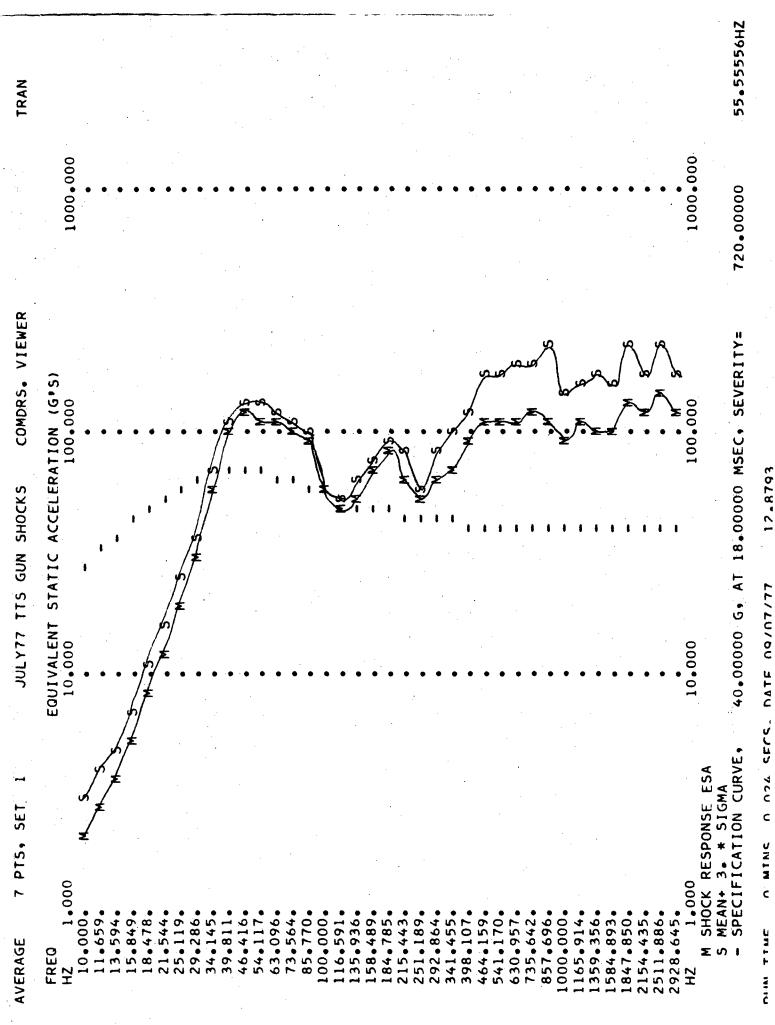


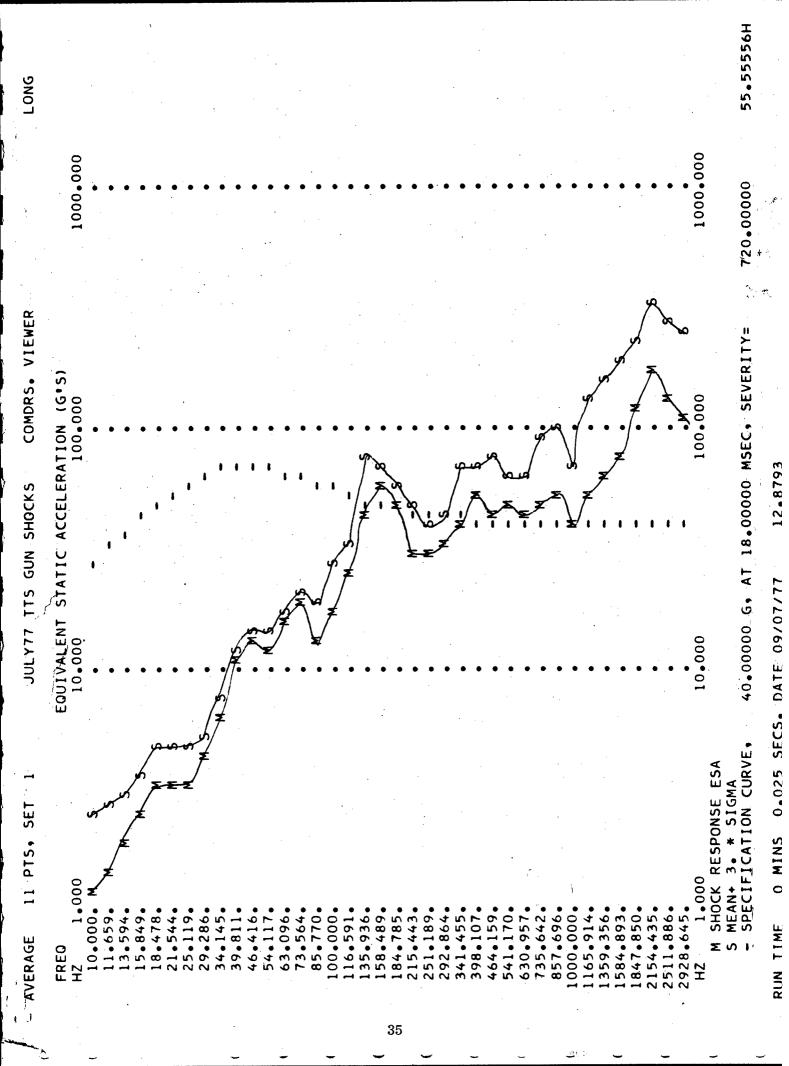


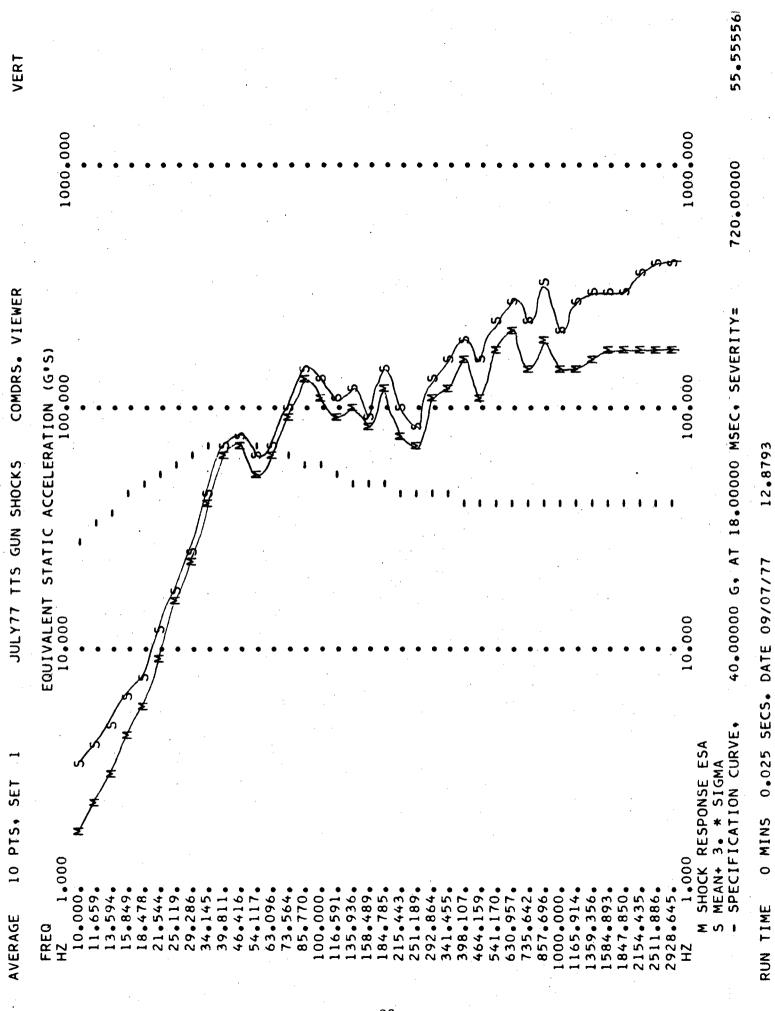
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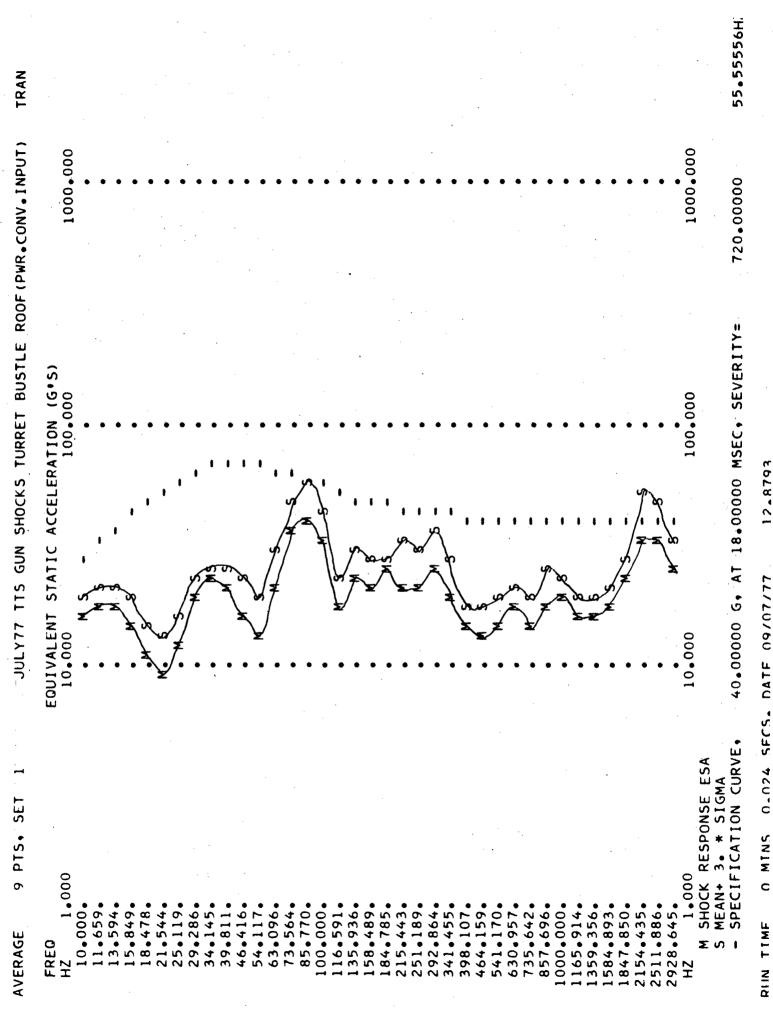
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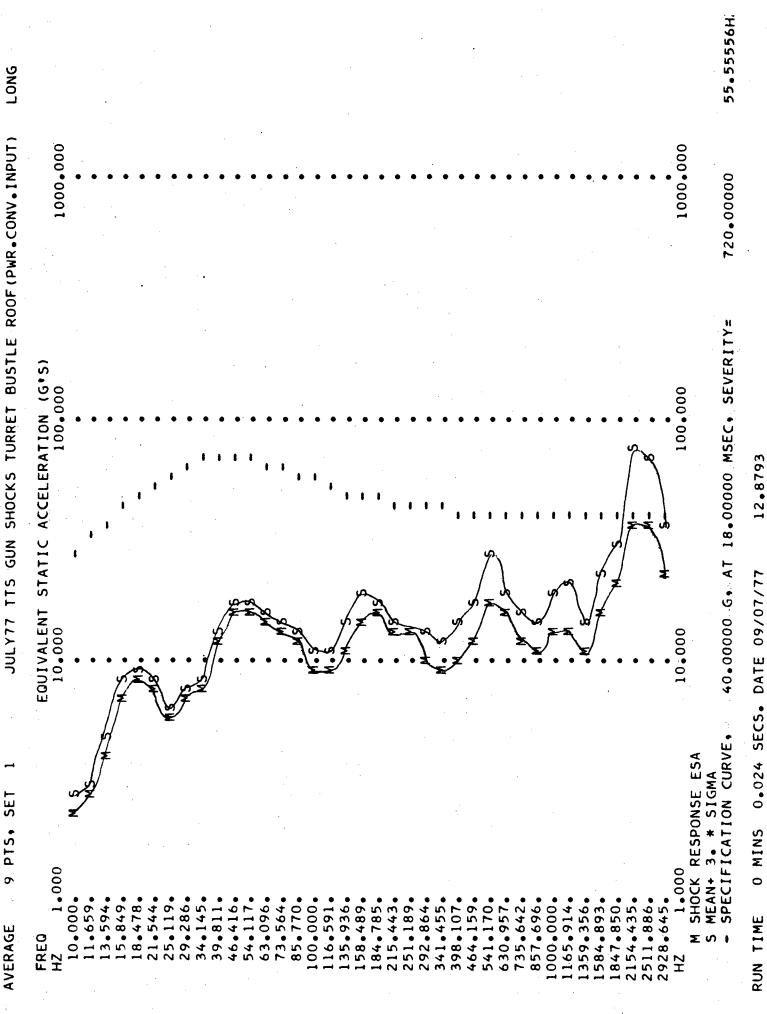
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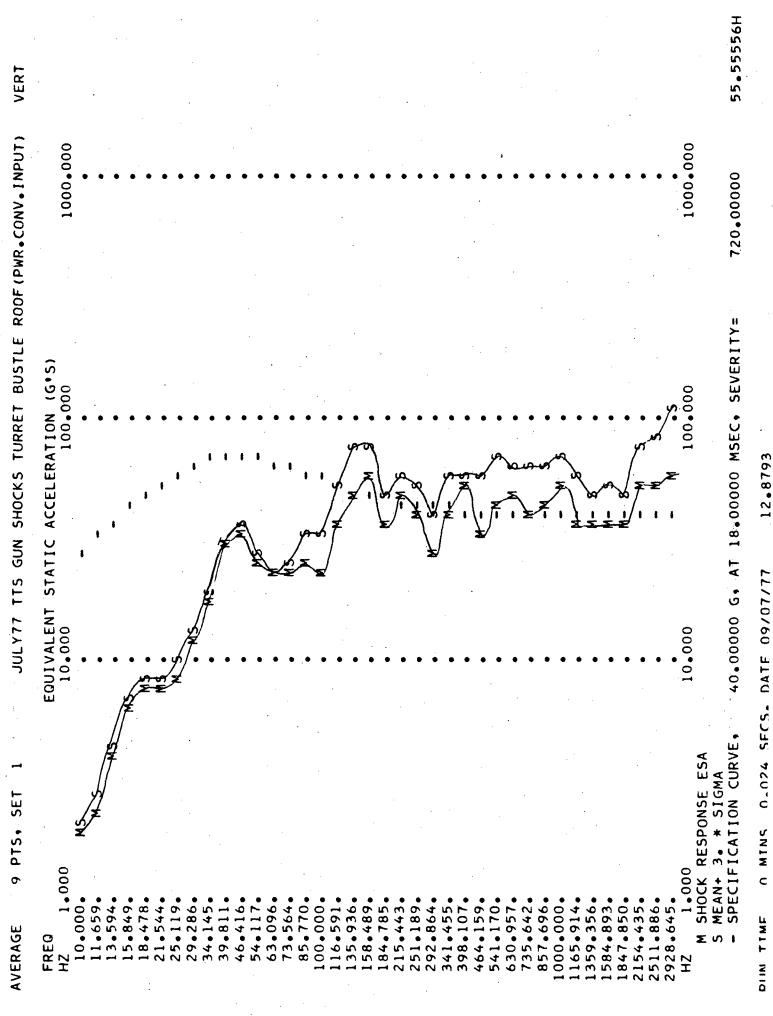


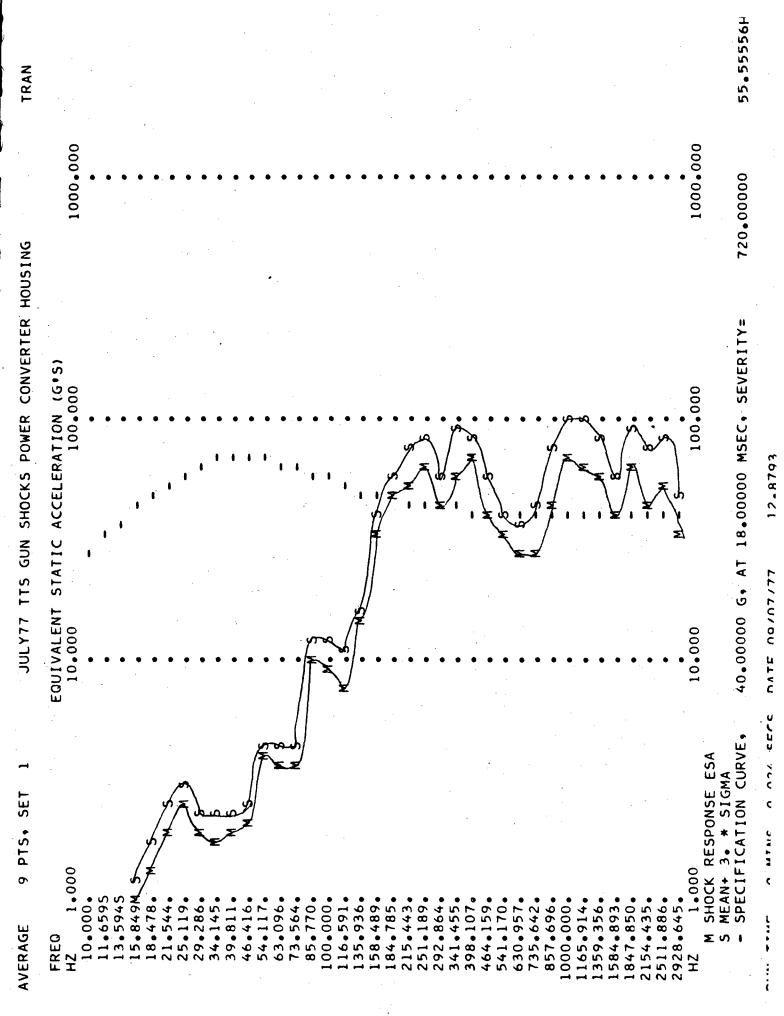


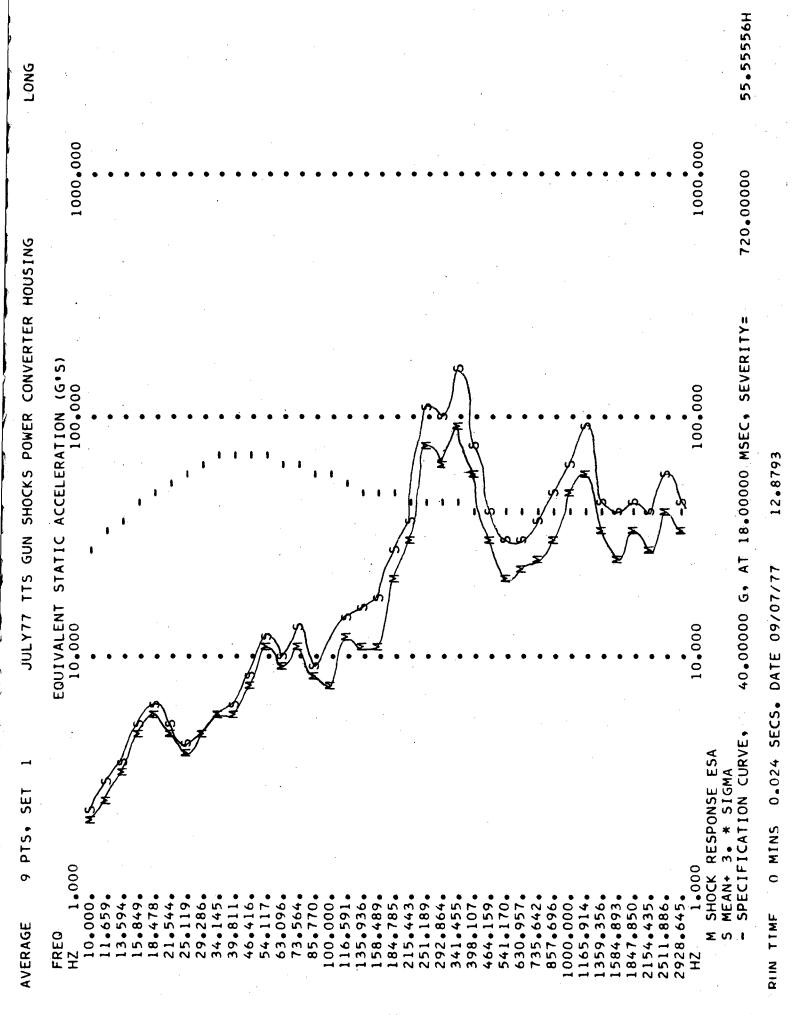


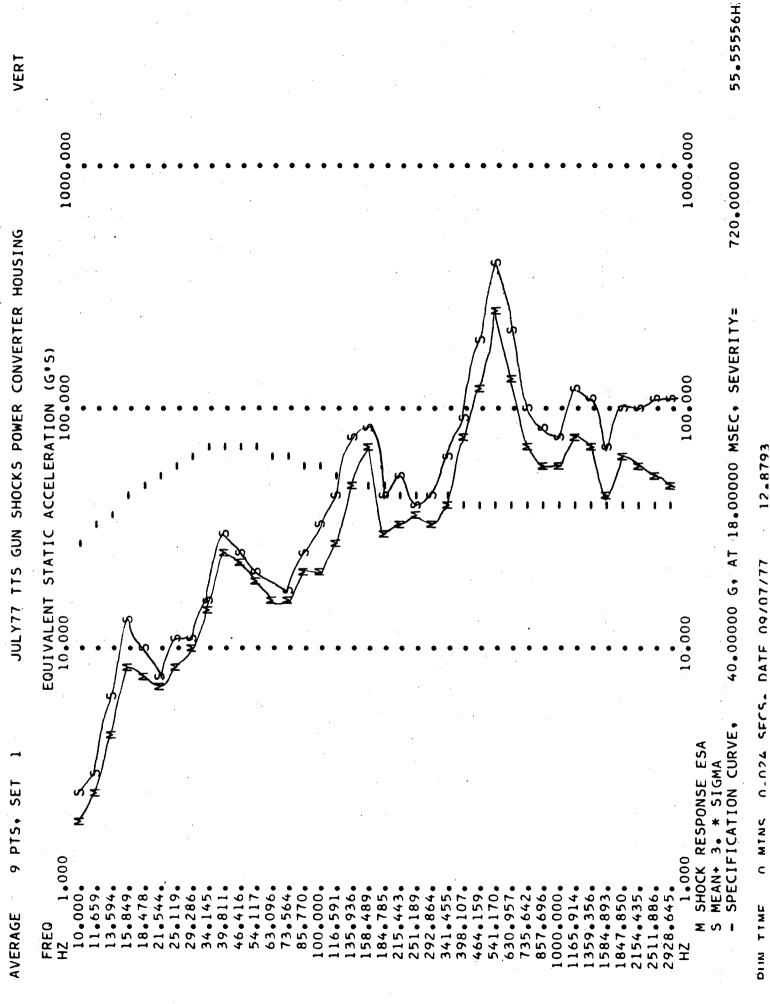


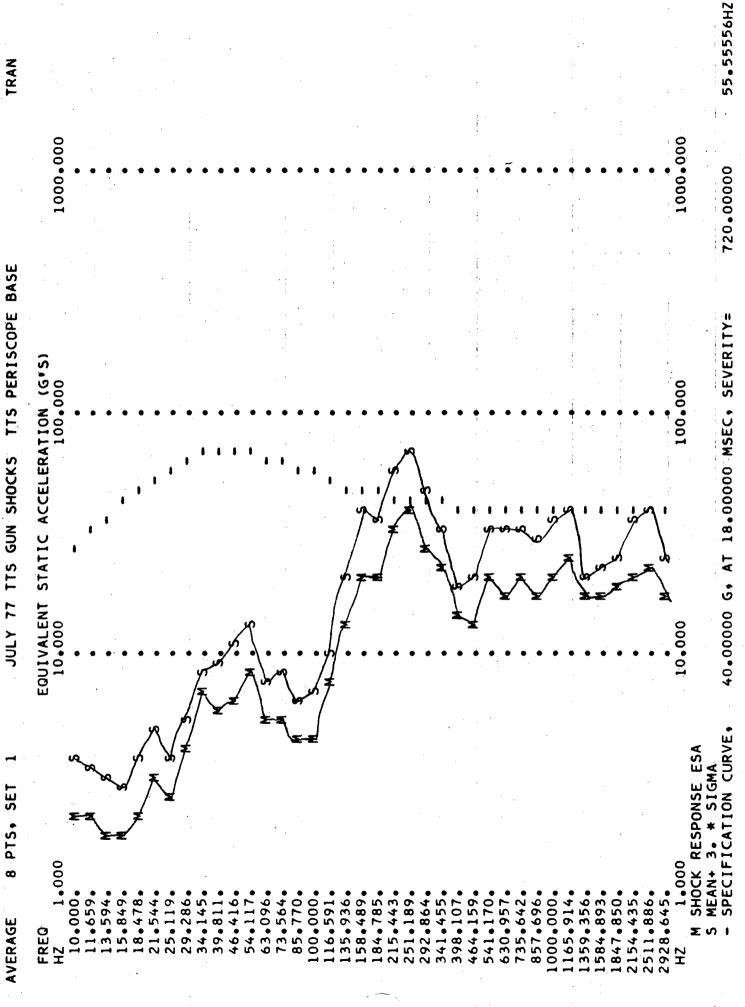








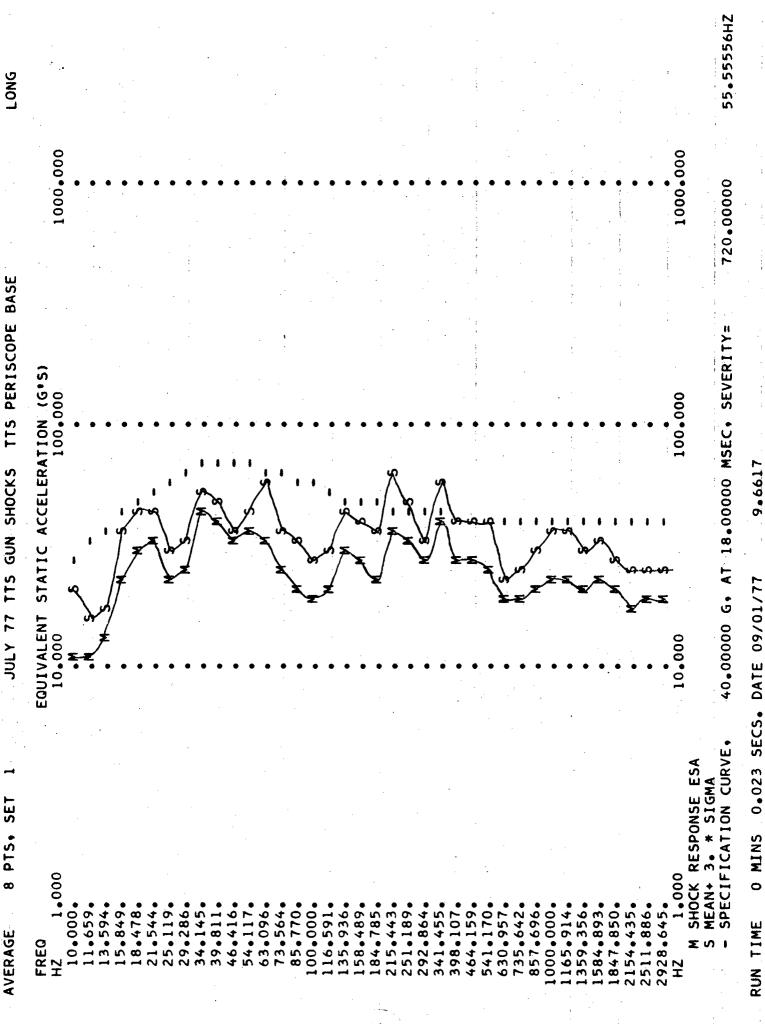


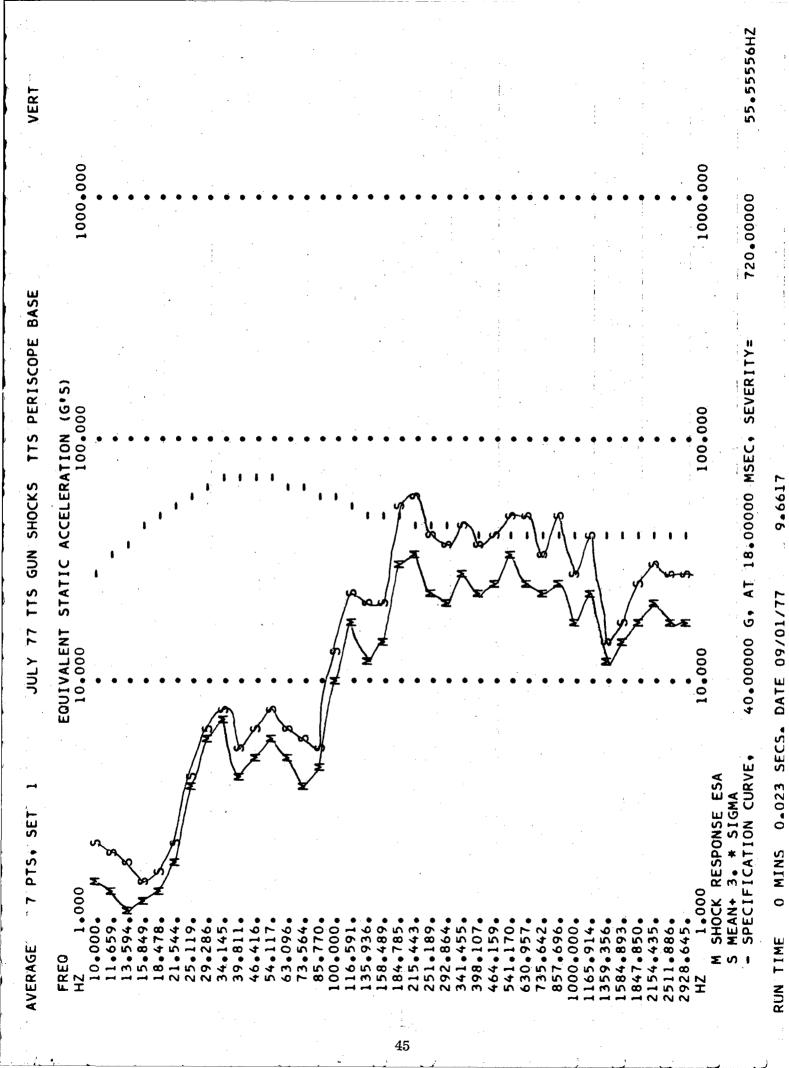


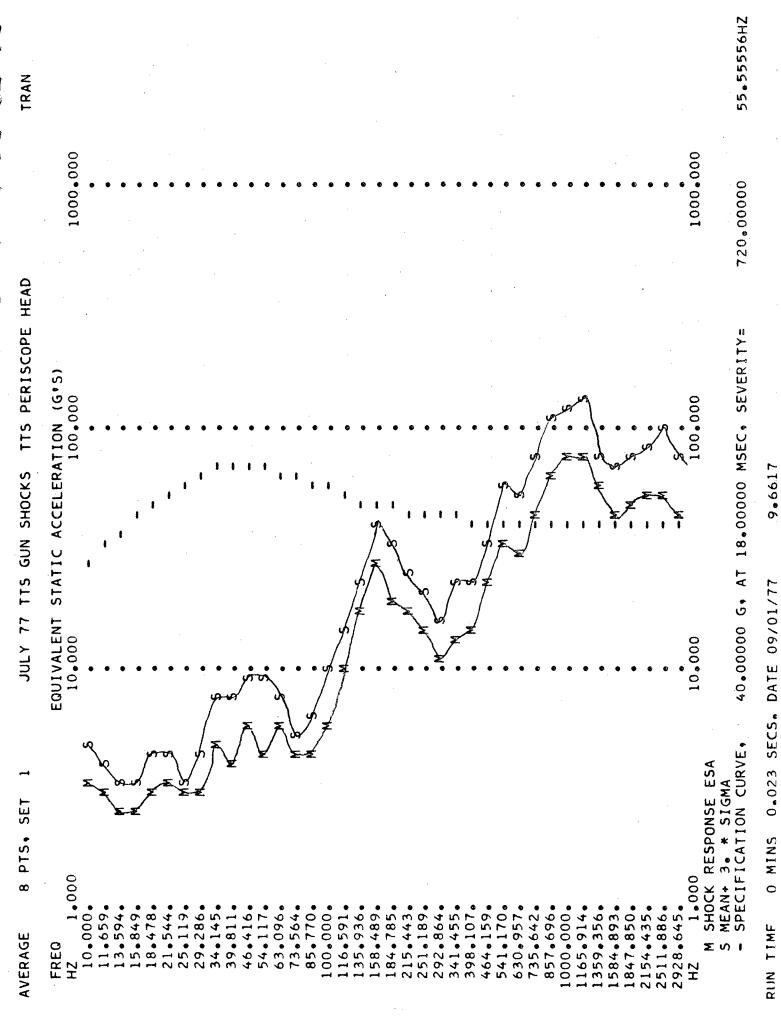
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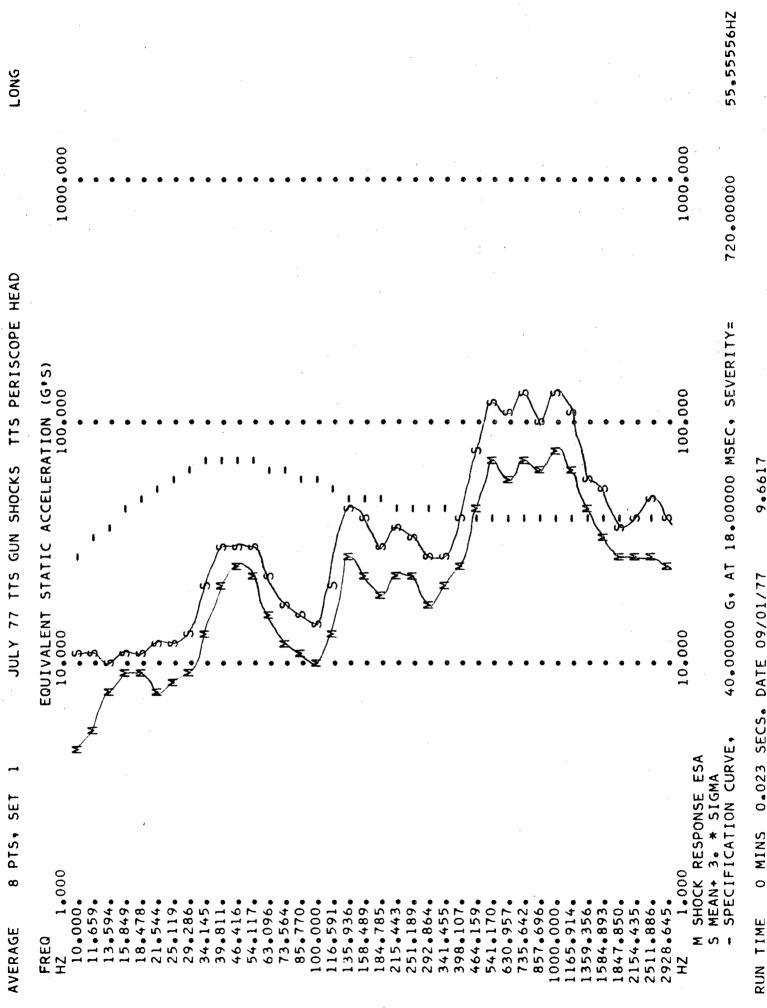
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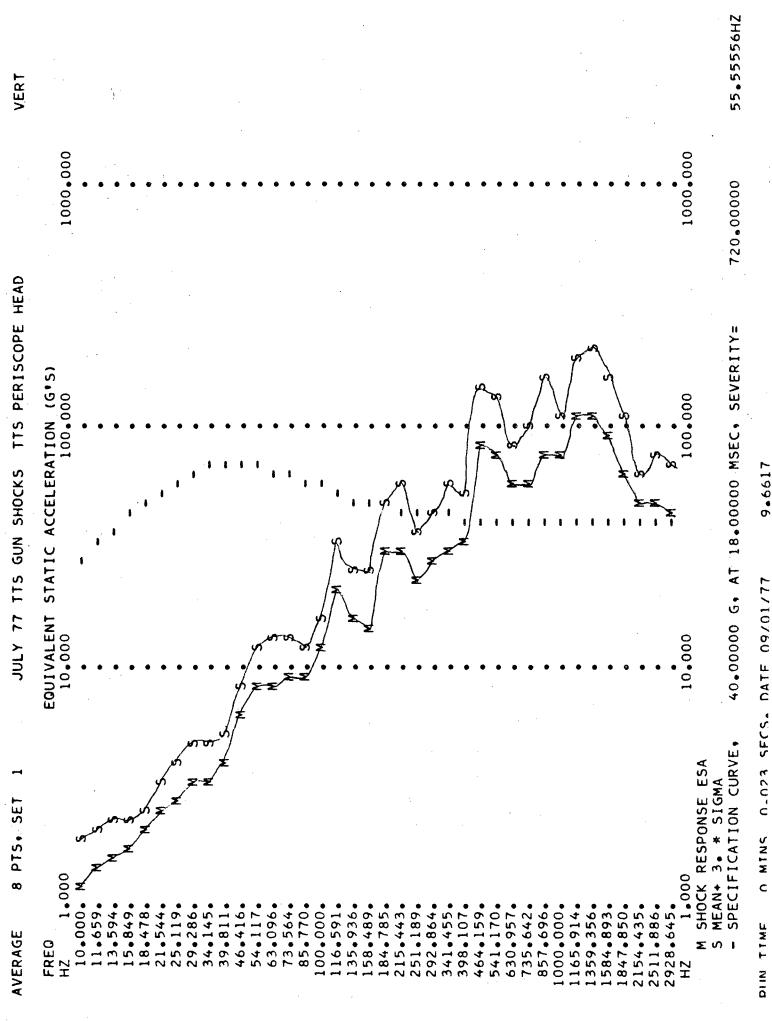
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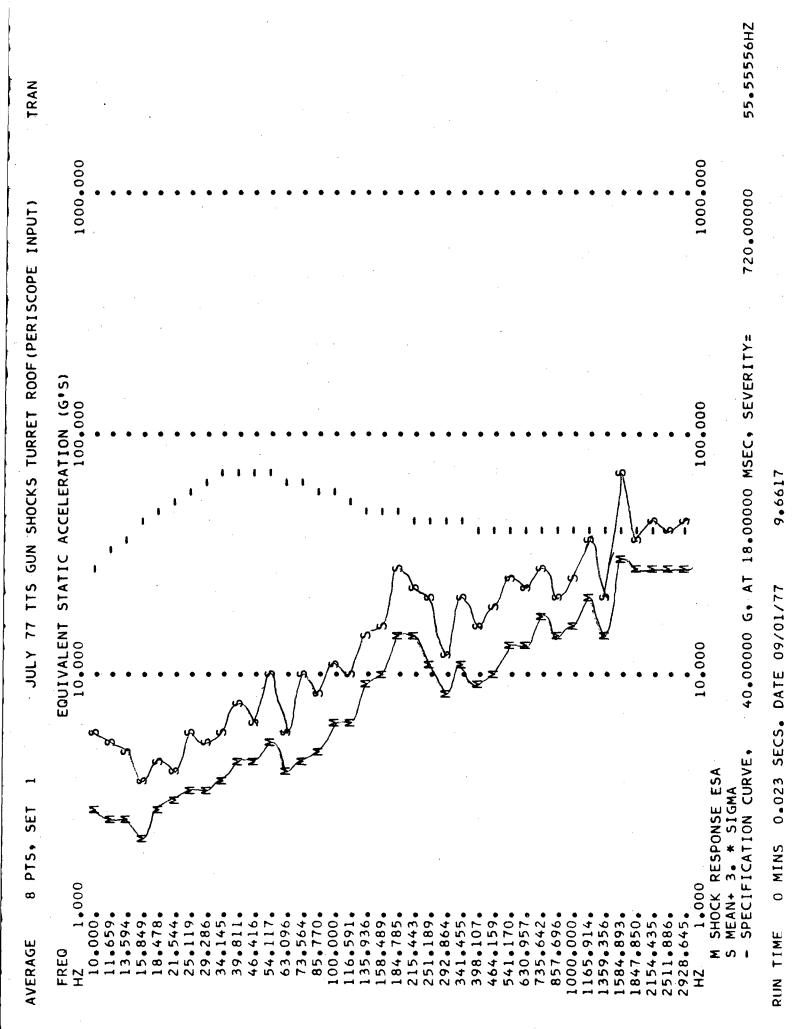


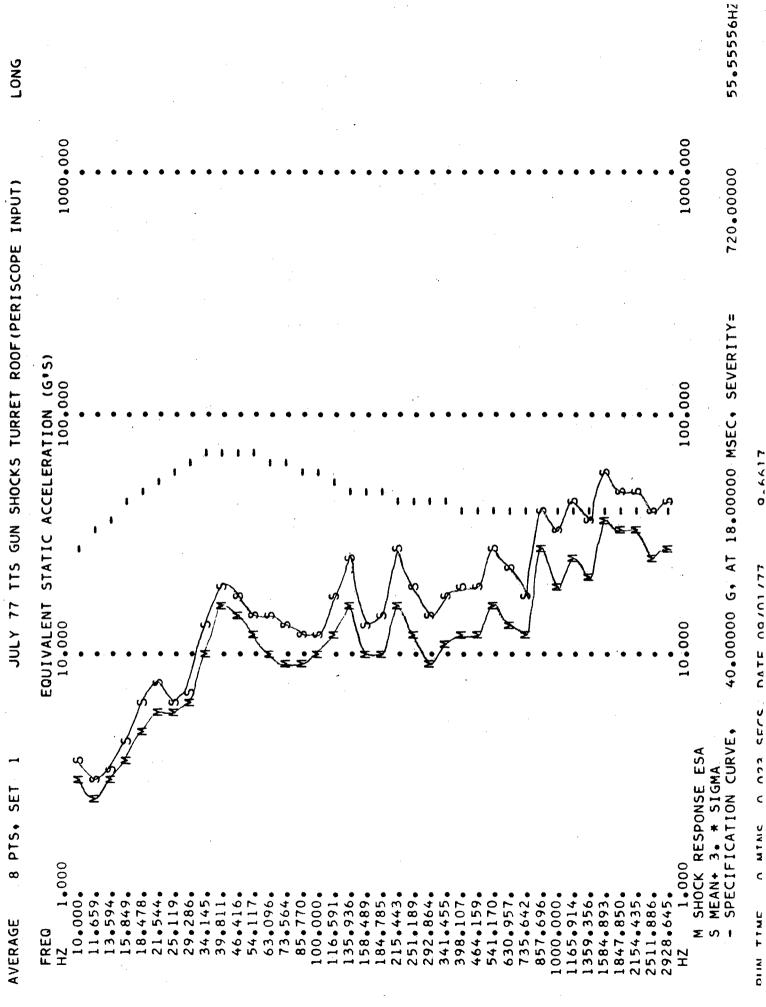






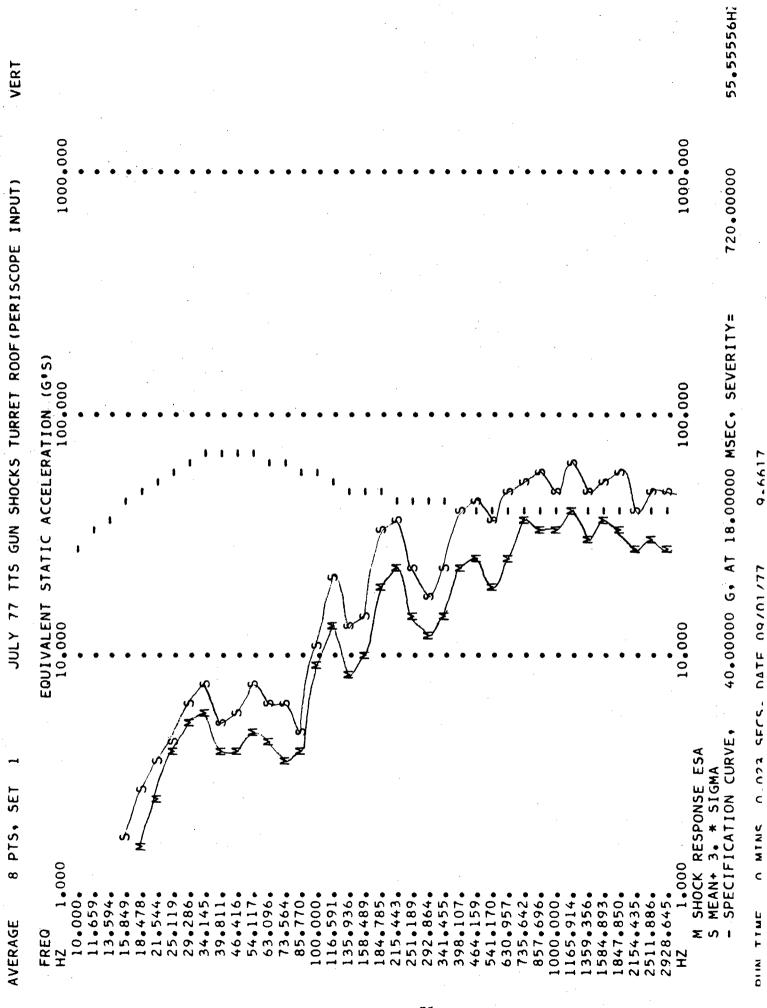






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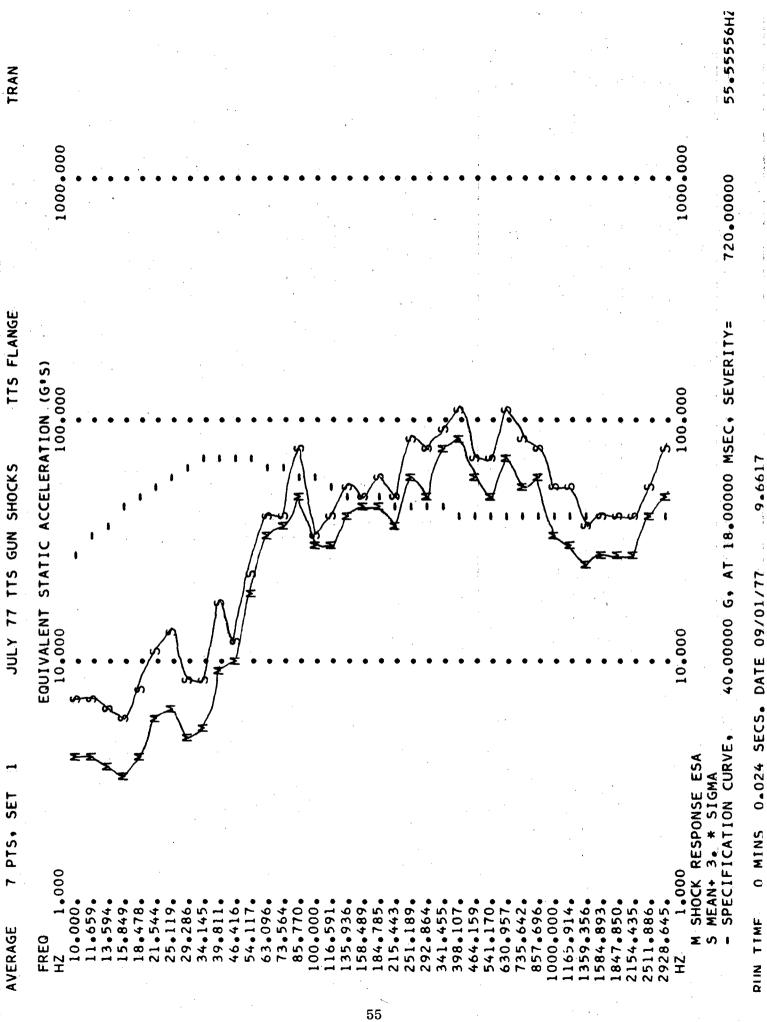


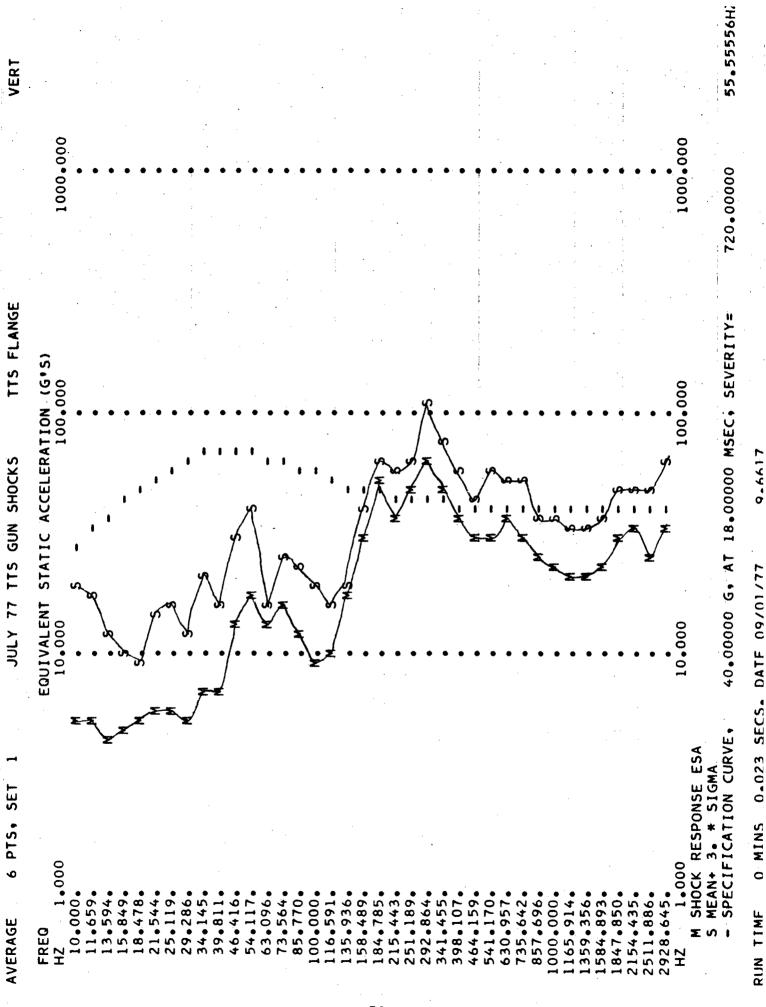
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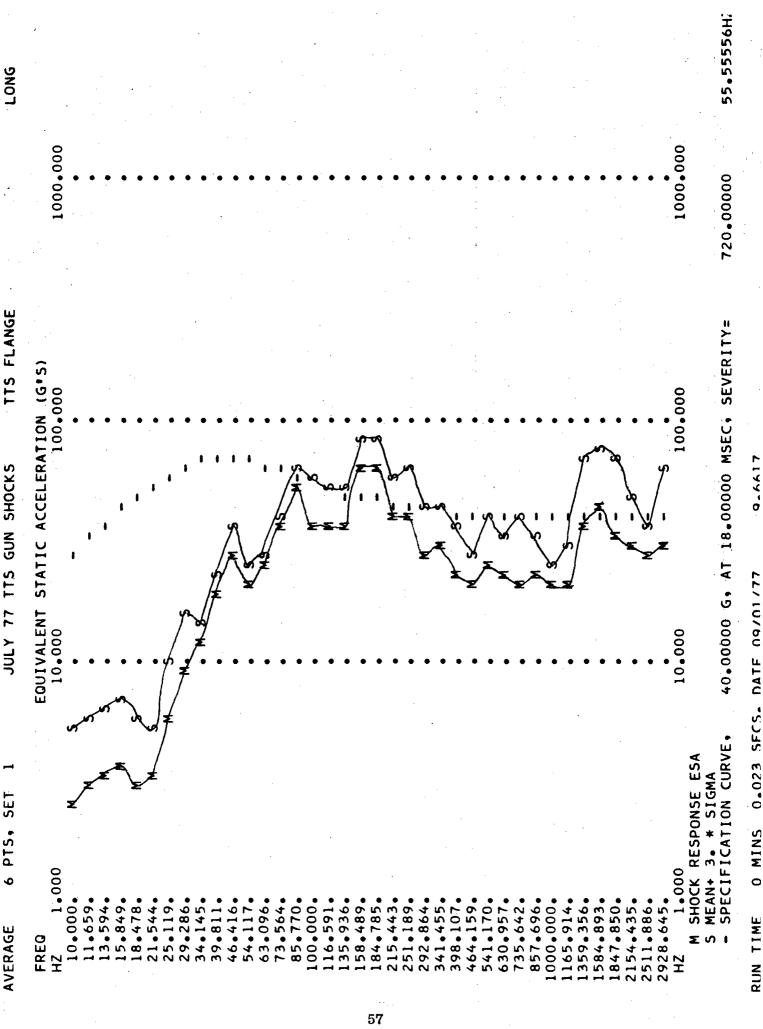
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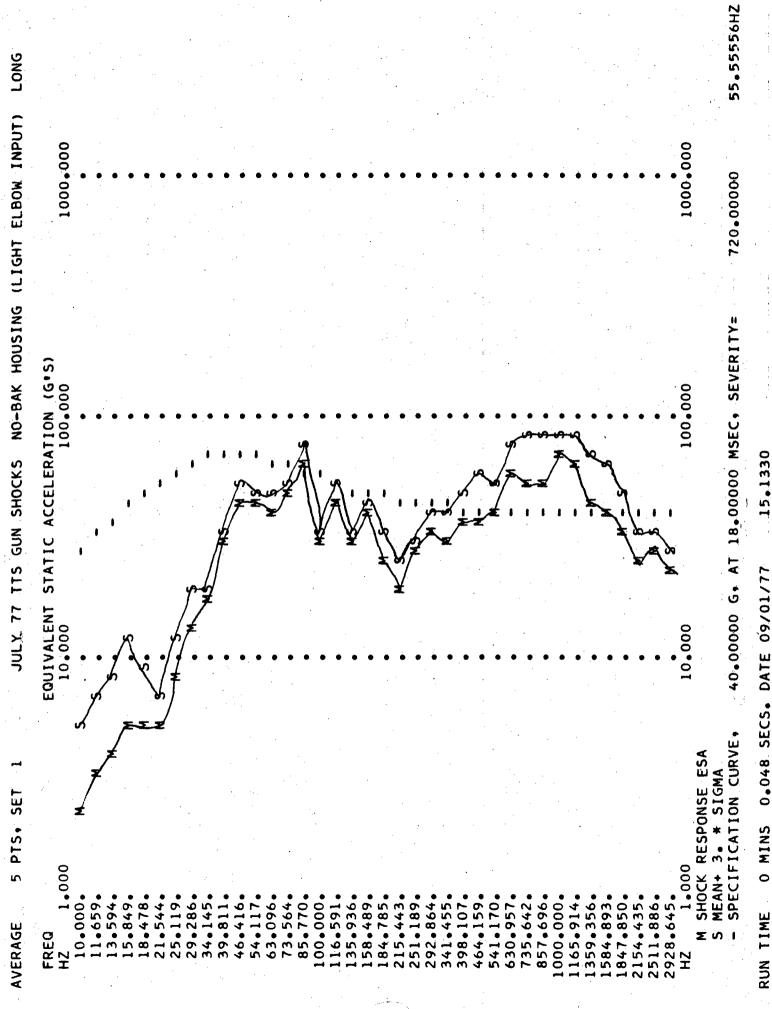
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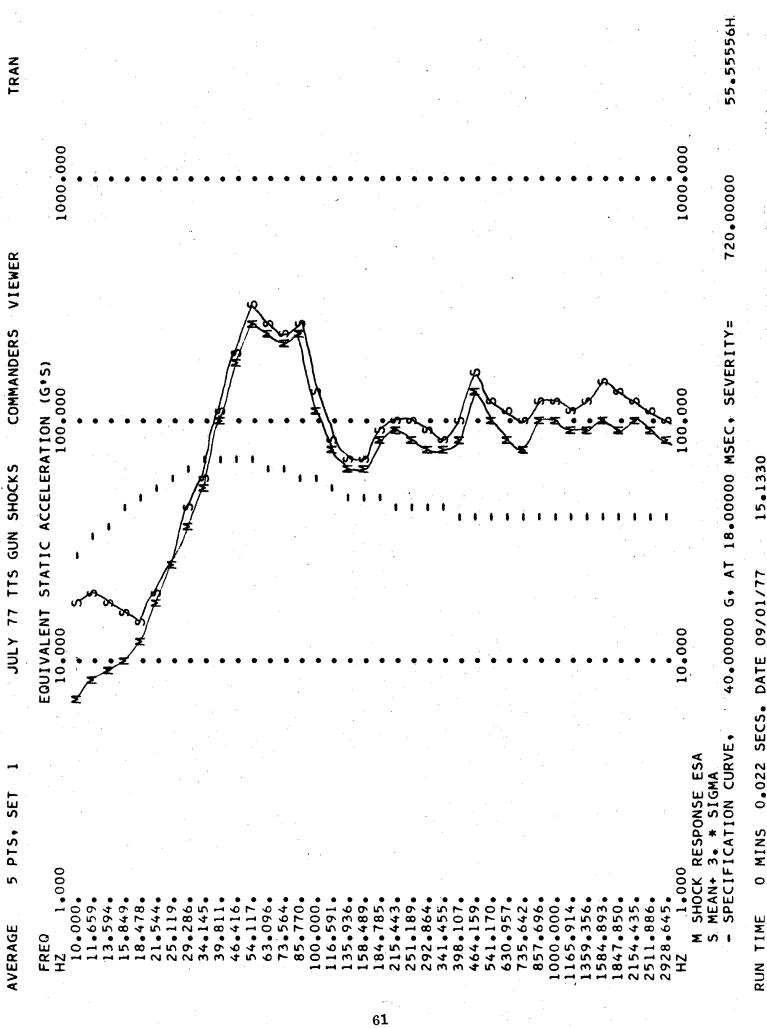
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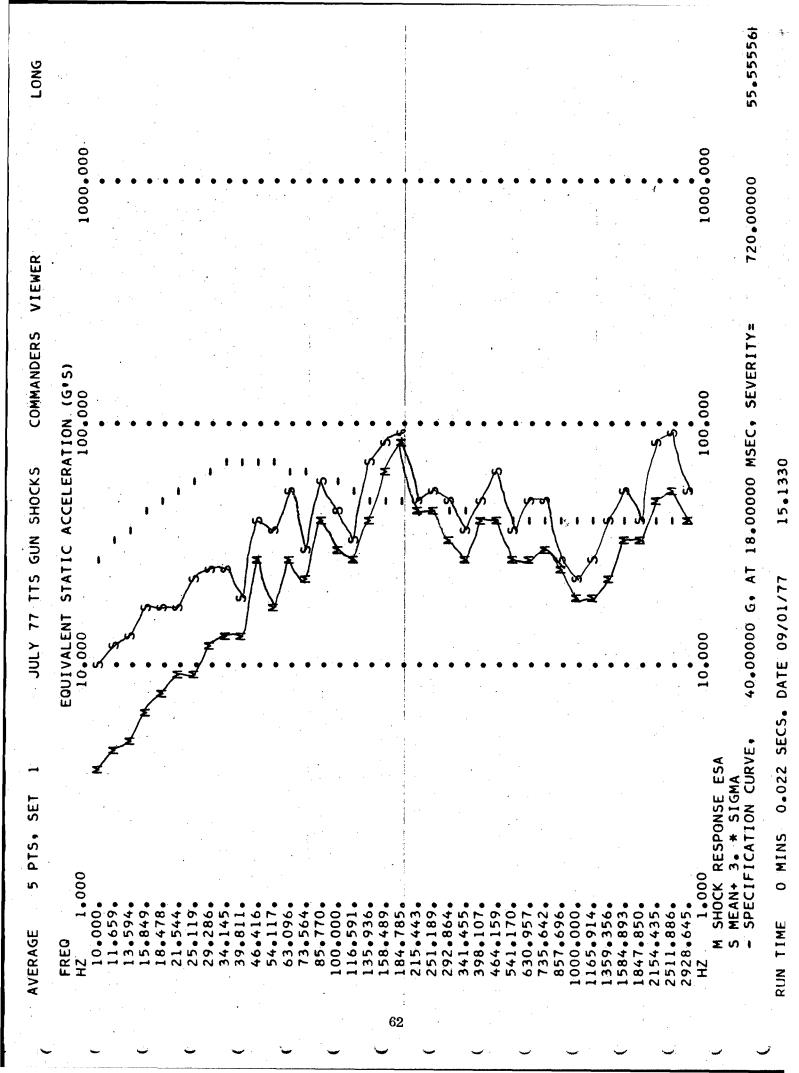


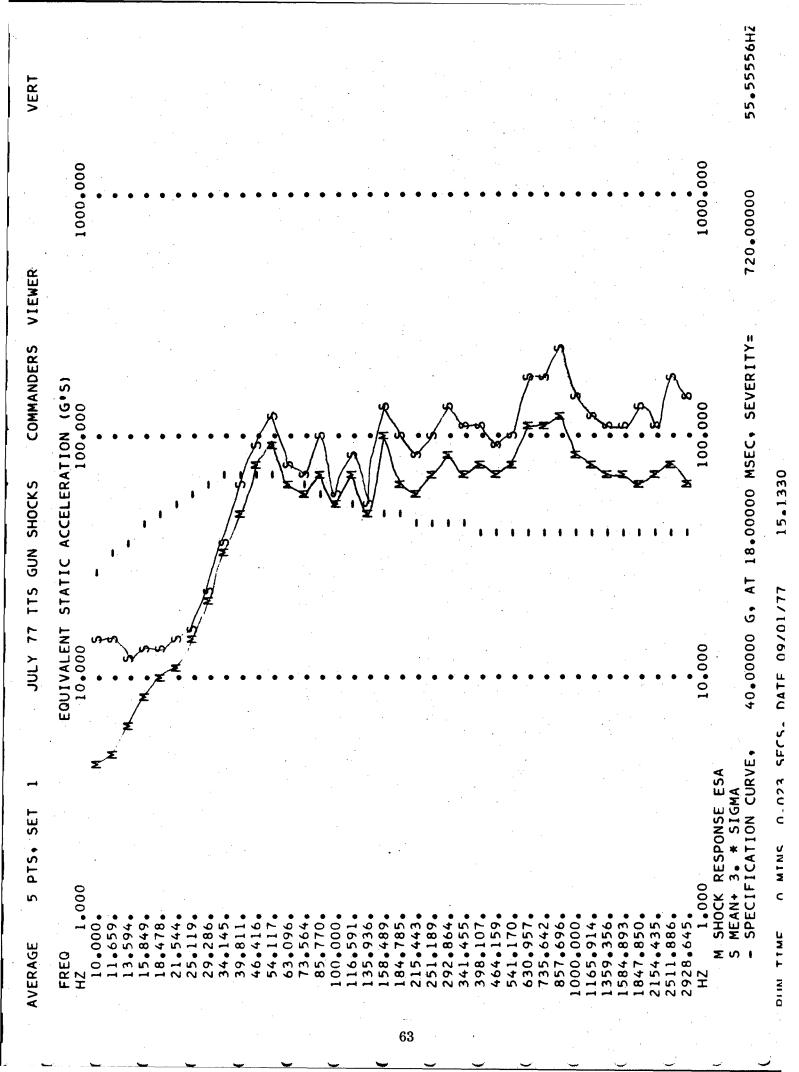


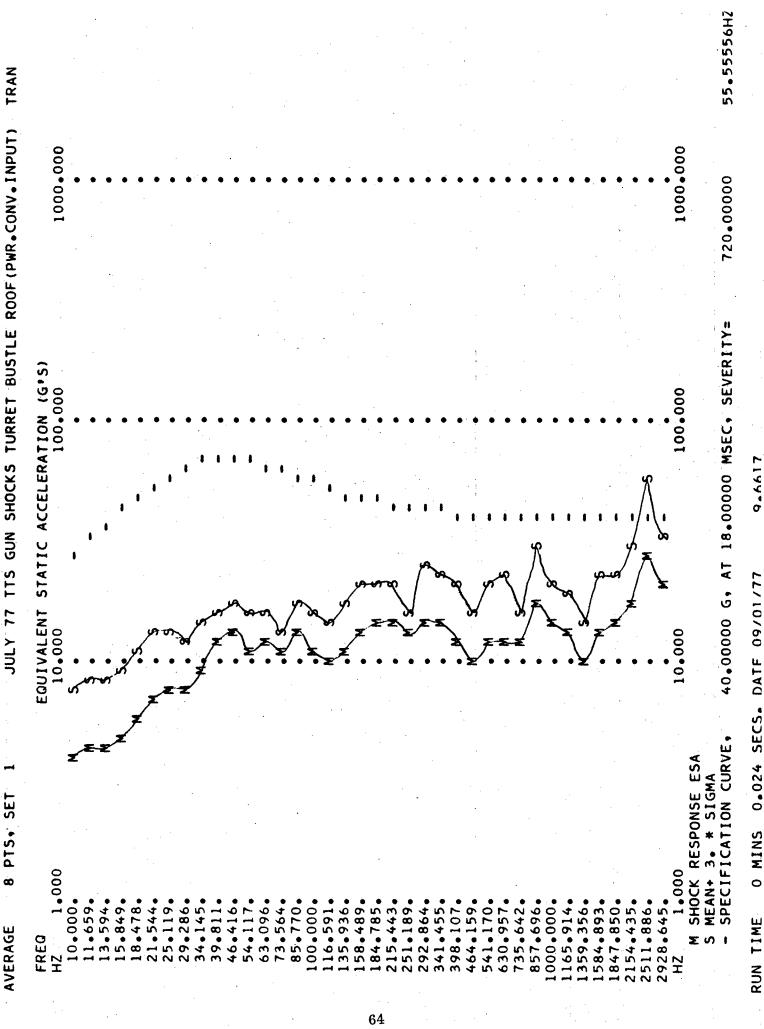


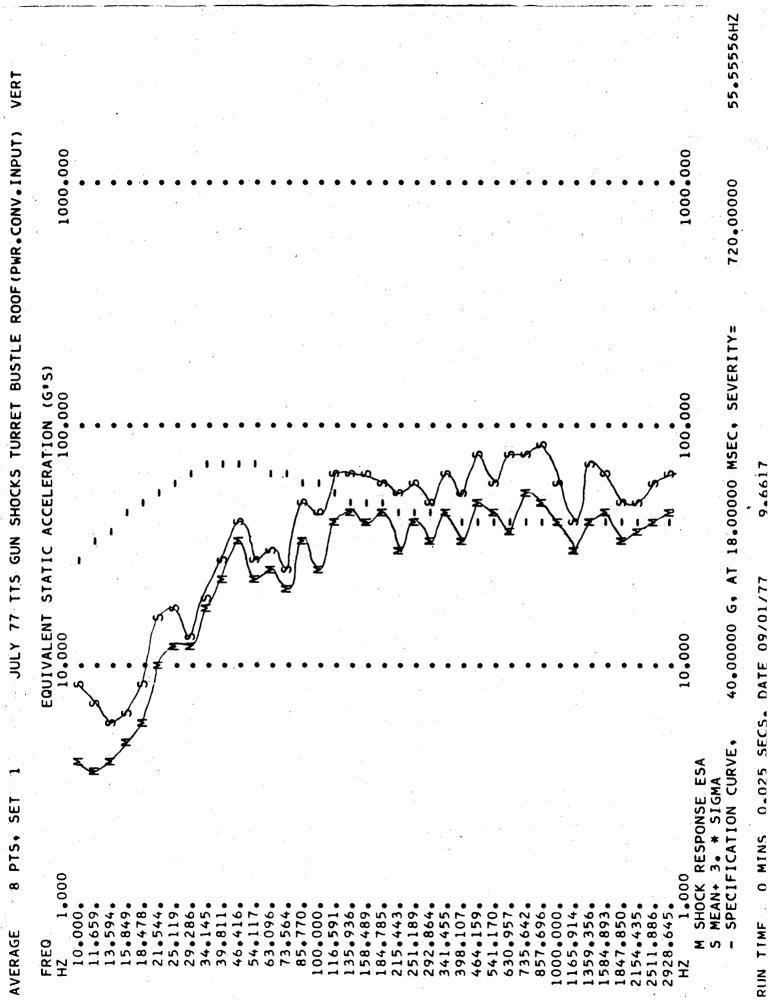








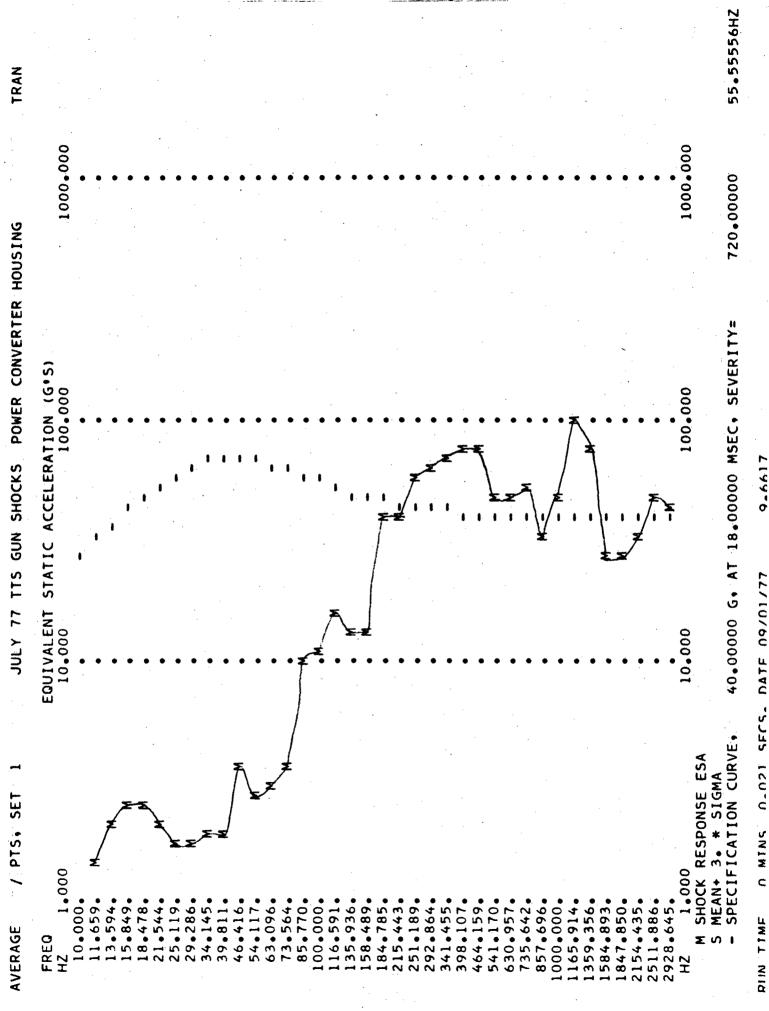


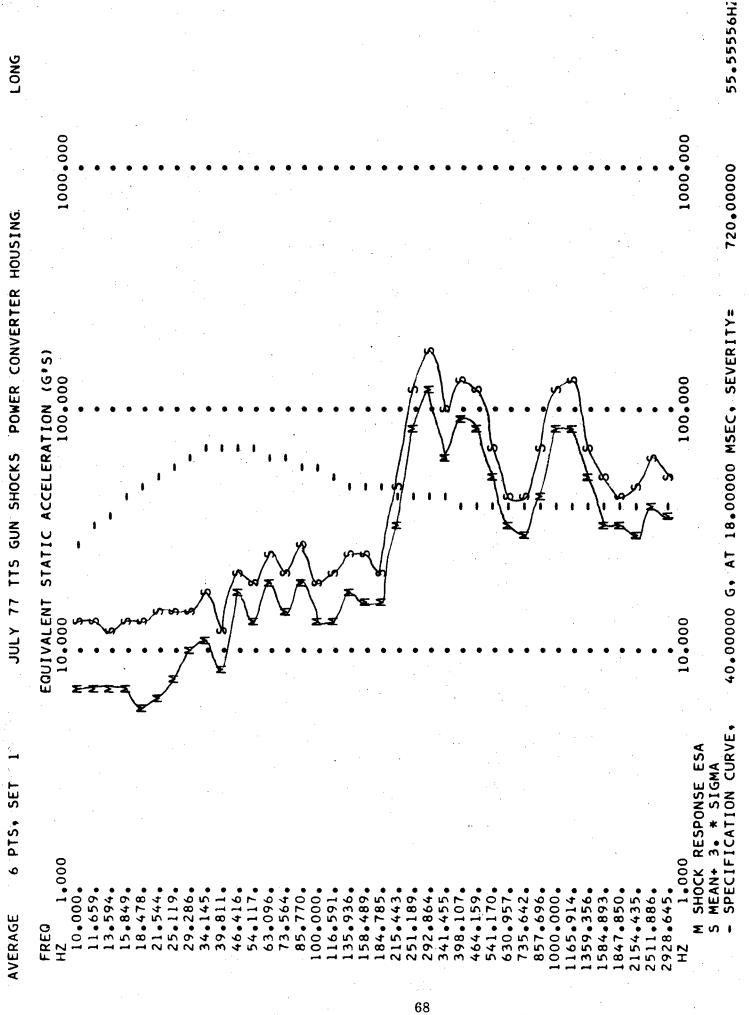


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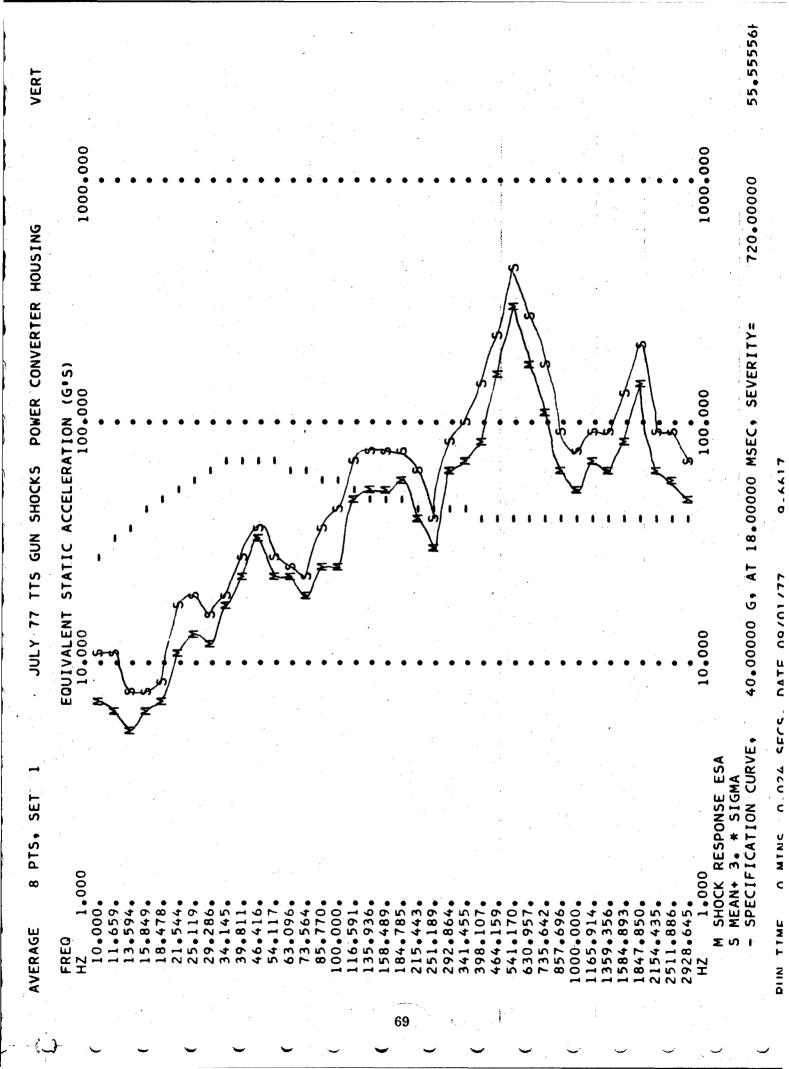




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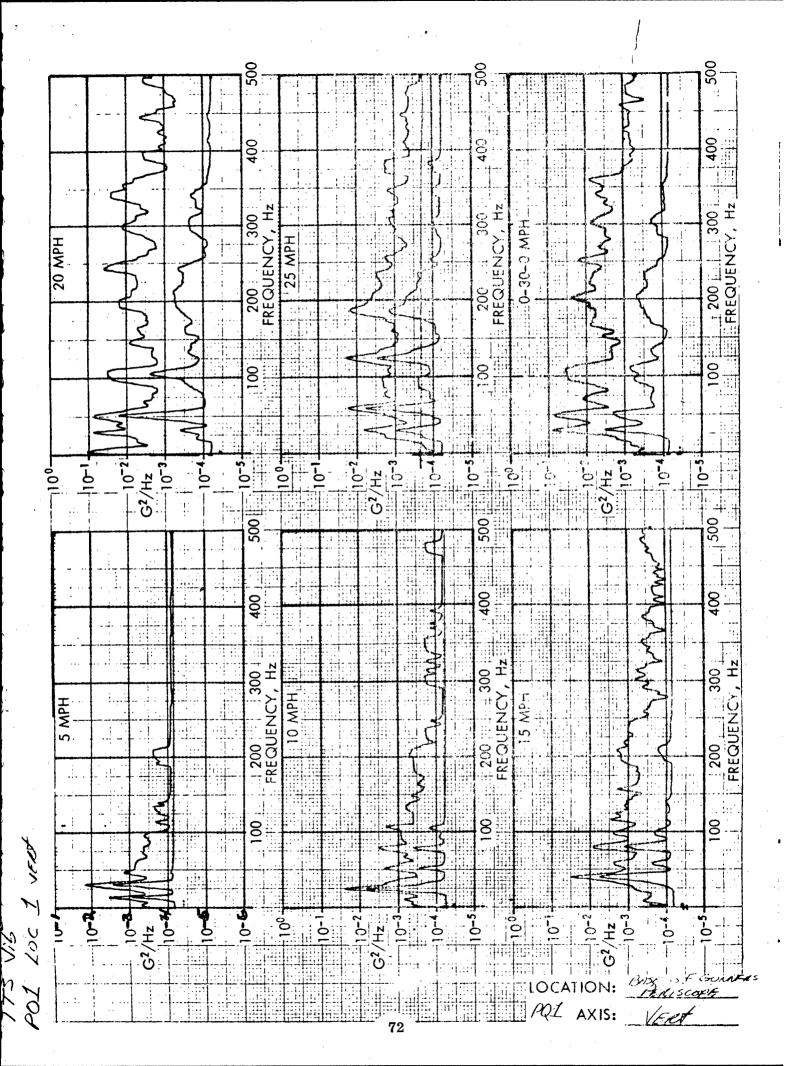
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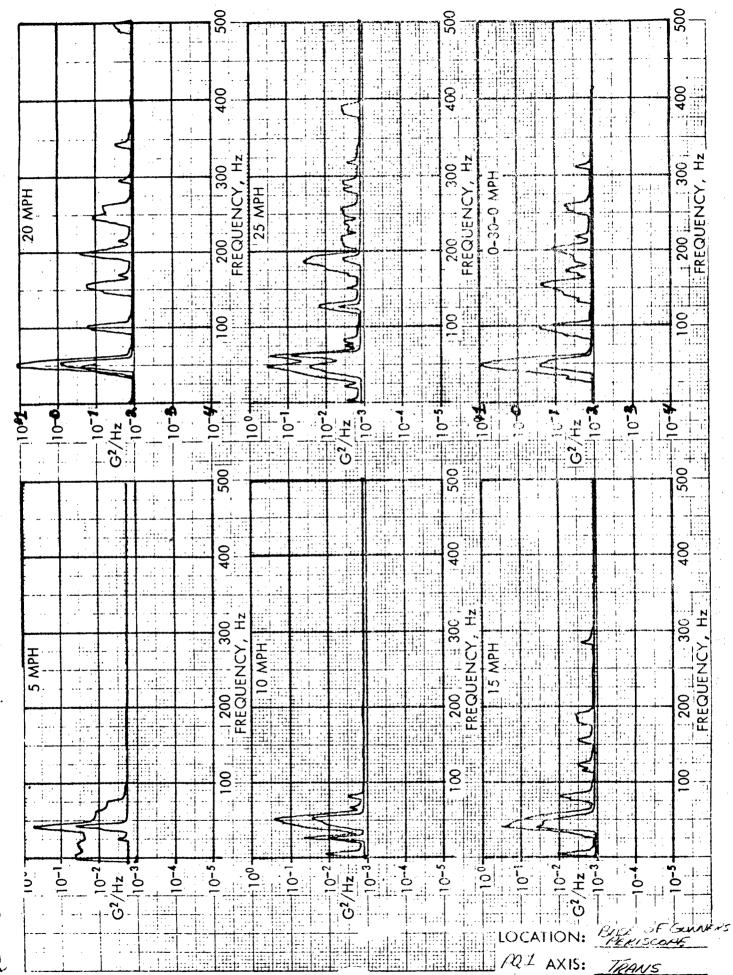


APPENDIX B

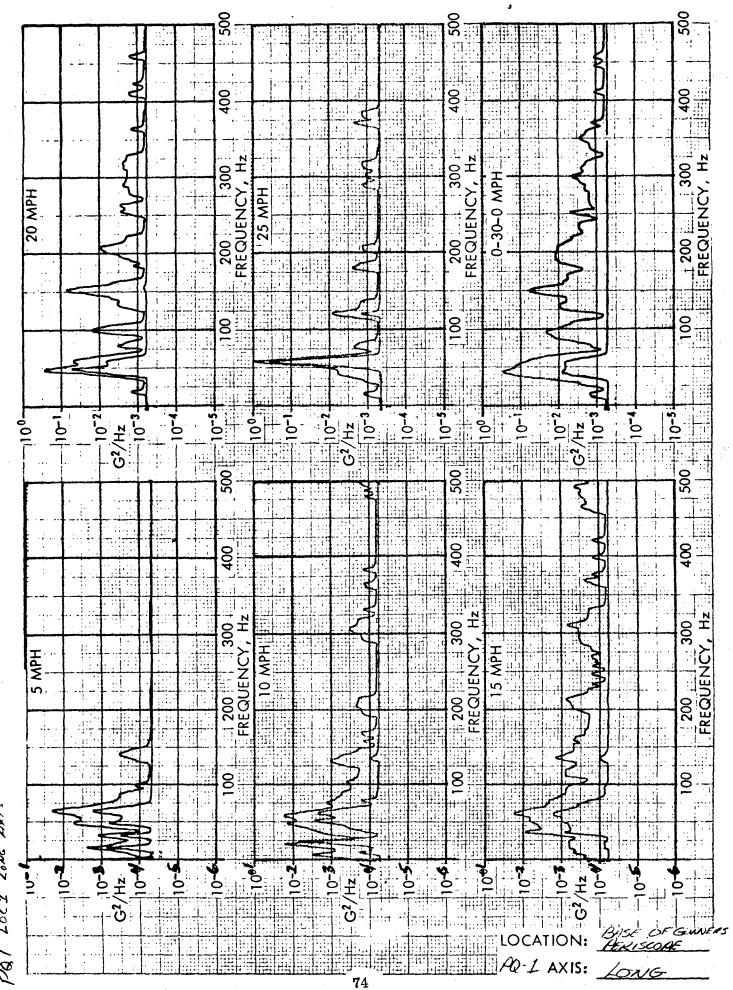
HARD SURFACE AND CROSS COUNTRY
VIBRATION POWER SPECTRA DENSITIES PLOTS

ROAD VIBRATION P.S.D. PLCTS
ON TEST VEHICLE PQ-1
PAVED SURFACE
(CONDITION 1)

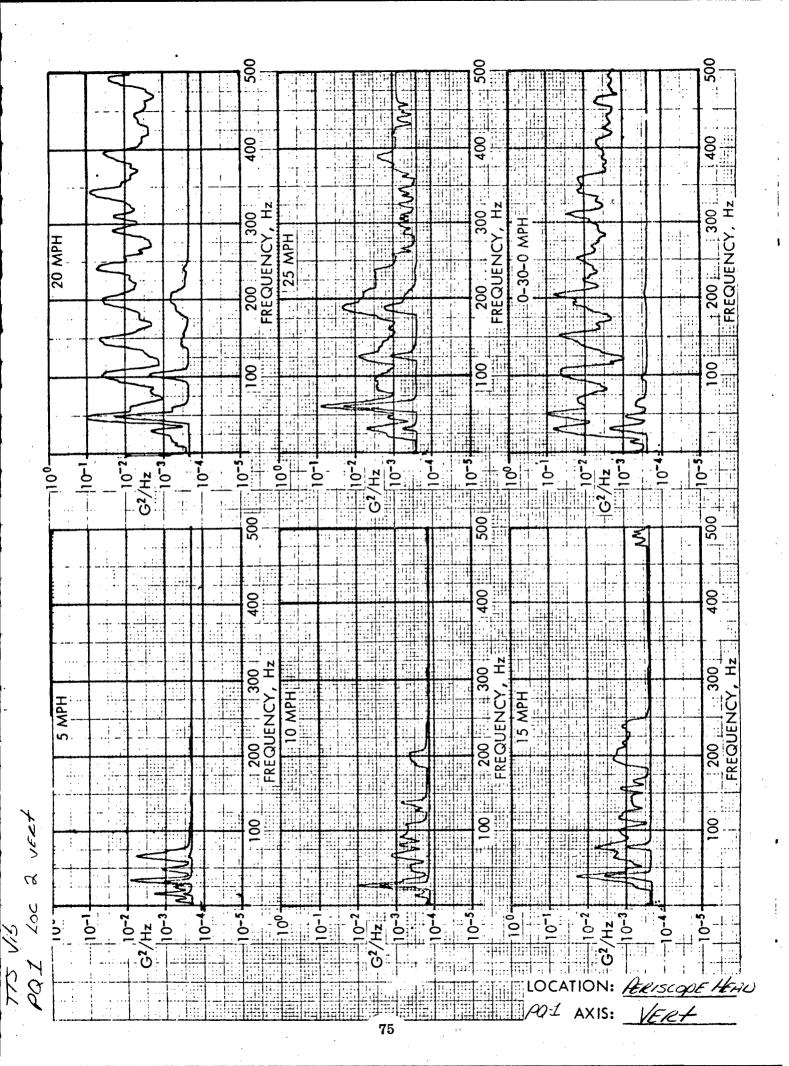


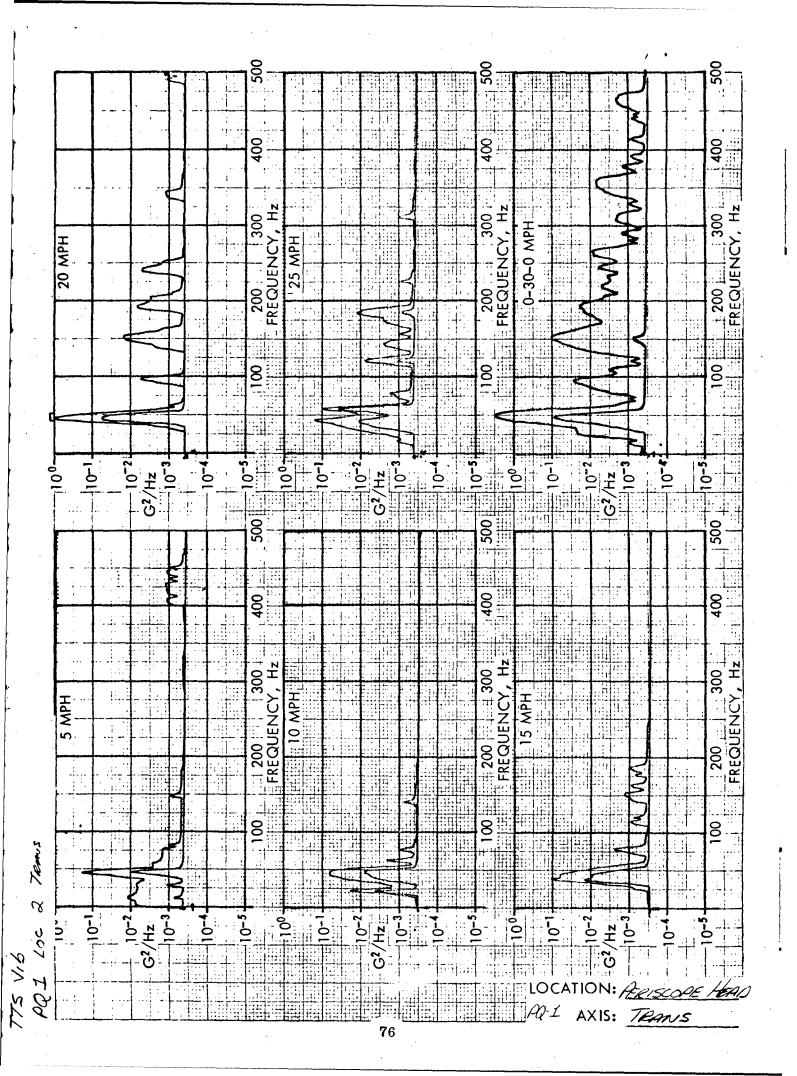


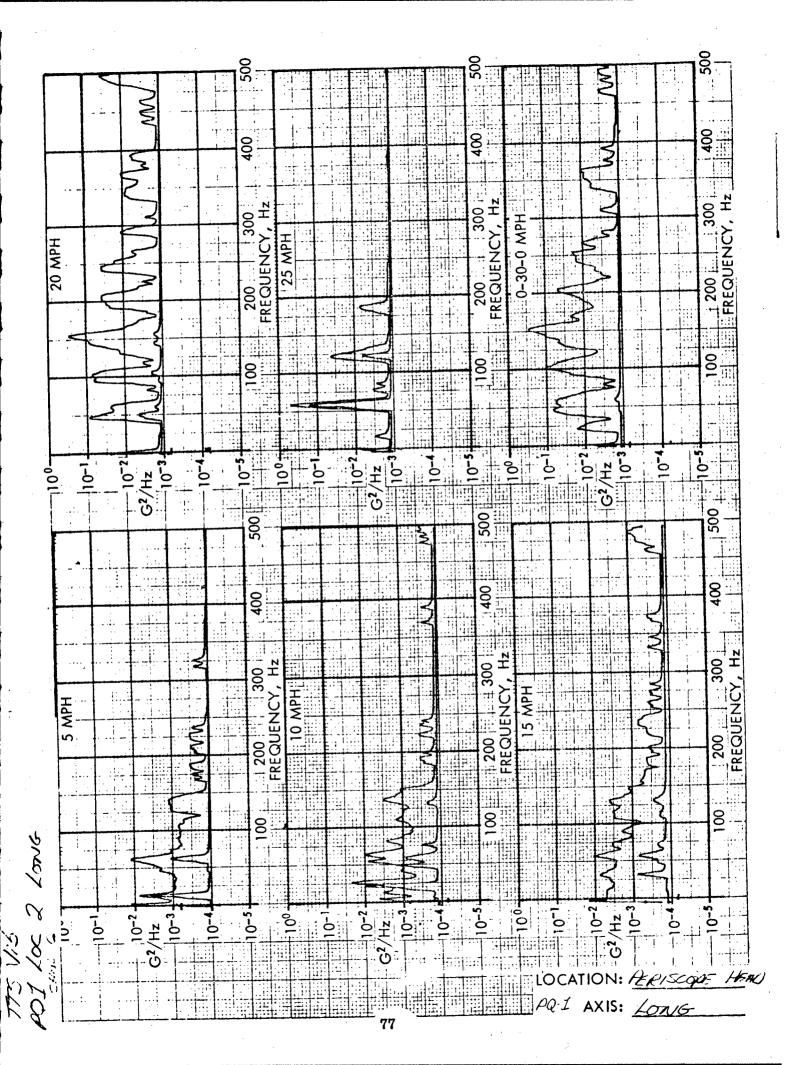
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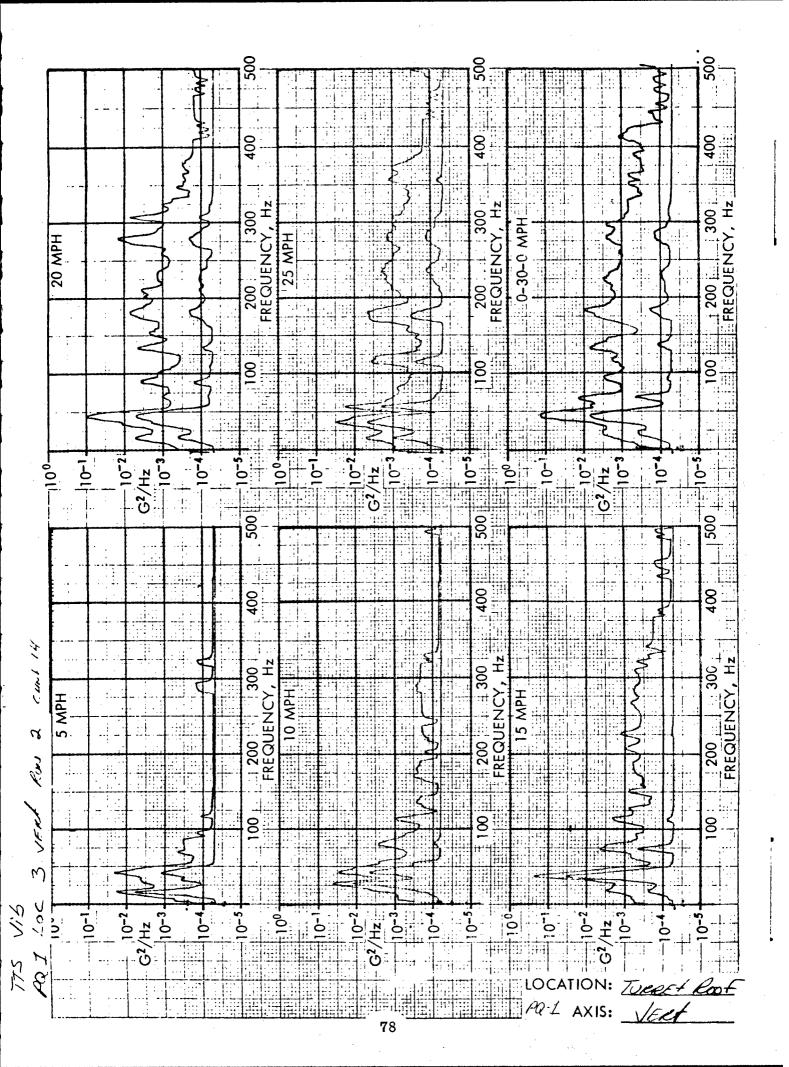


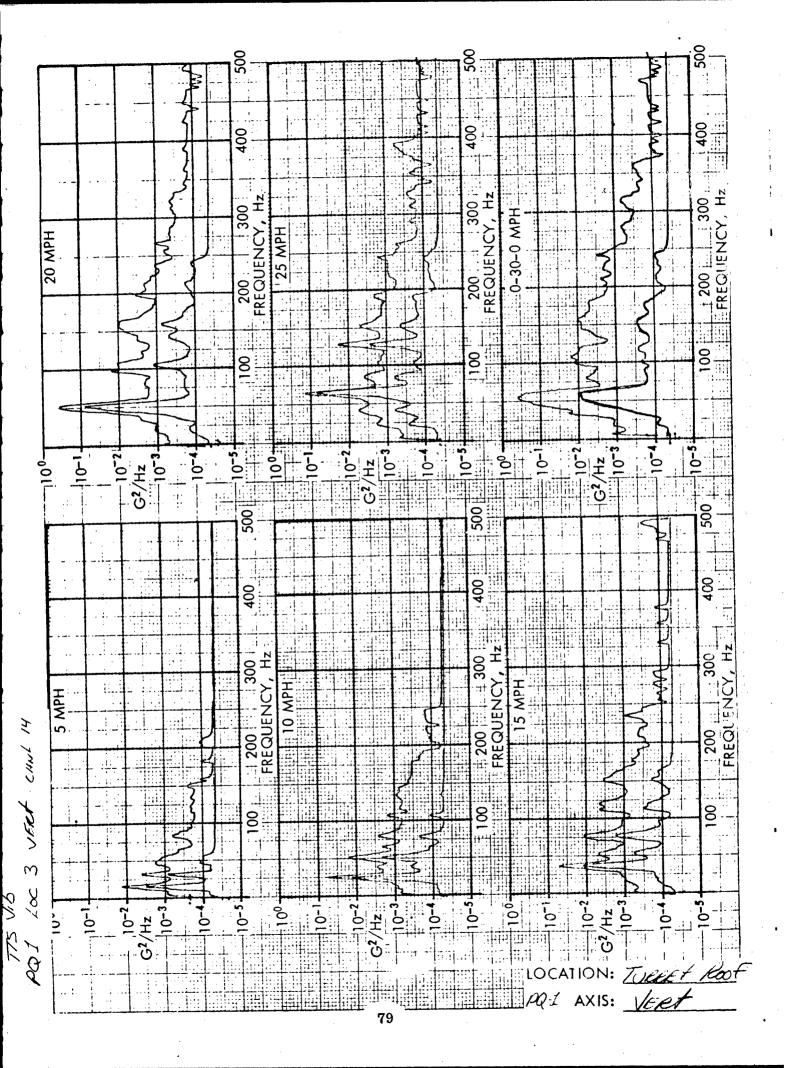
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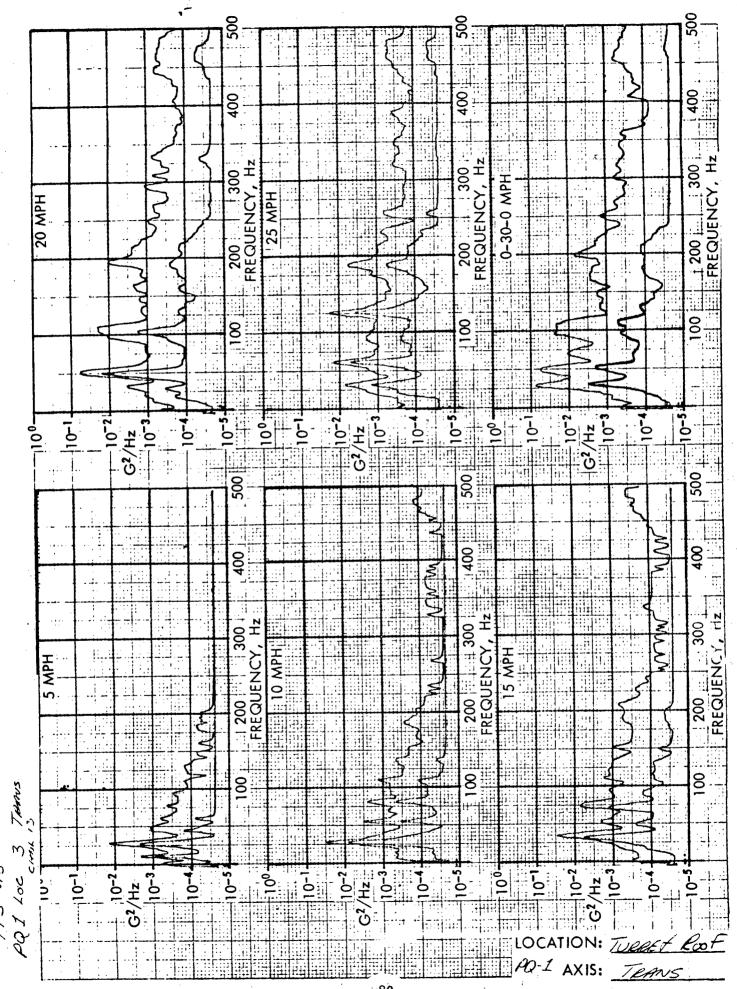


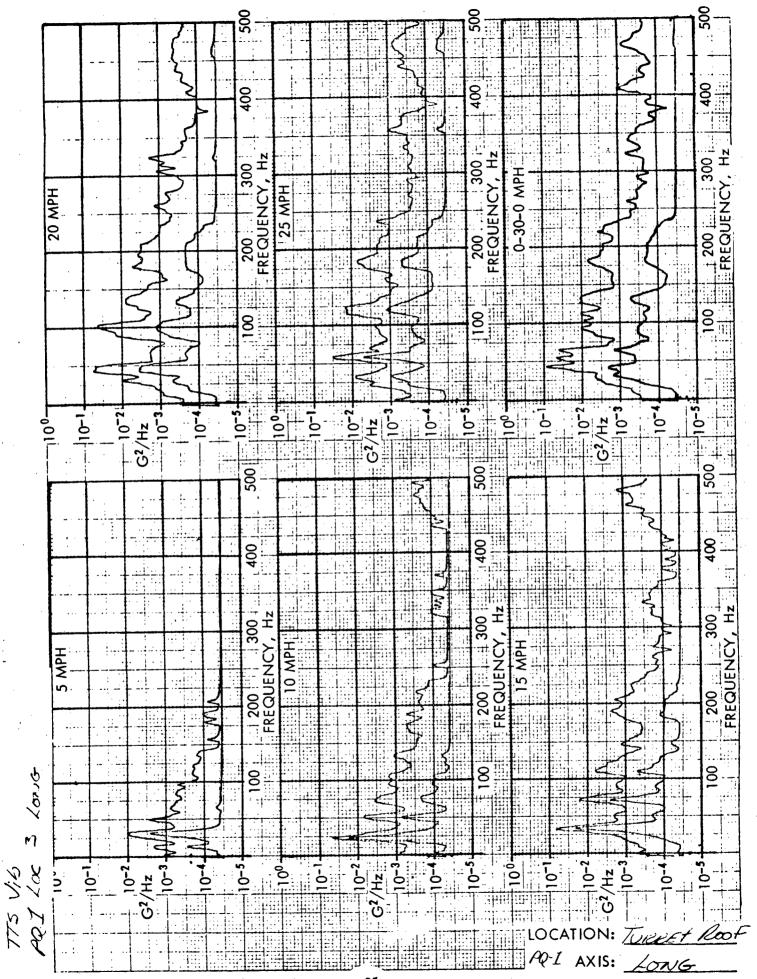


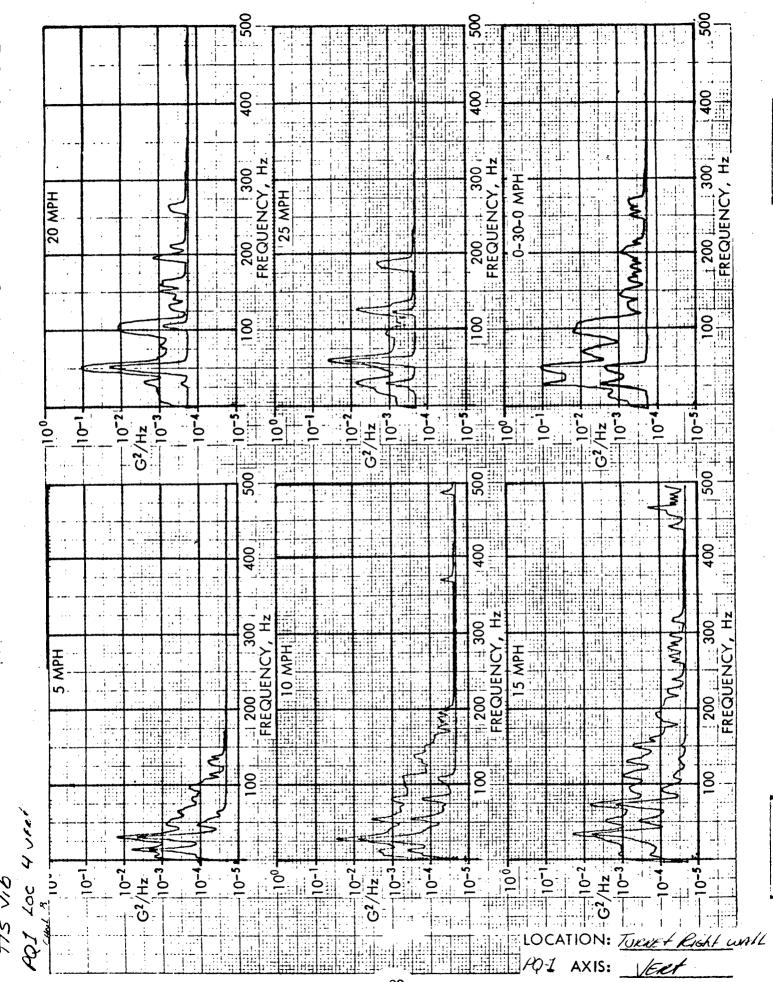


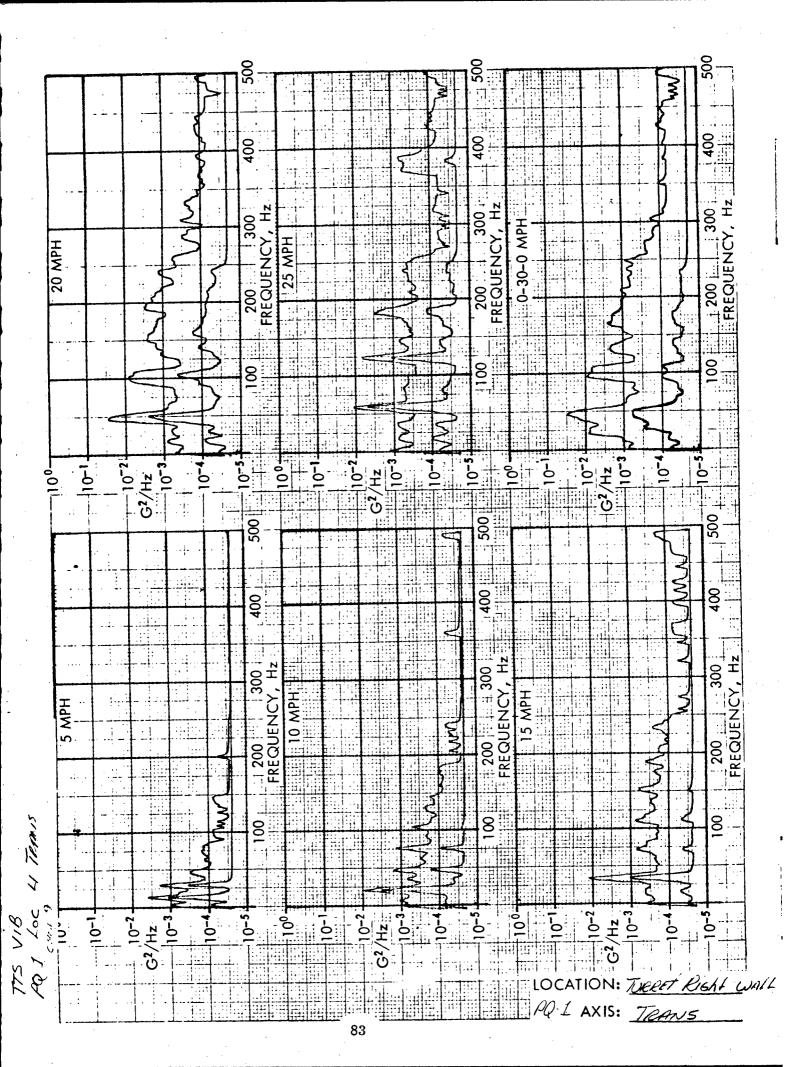


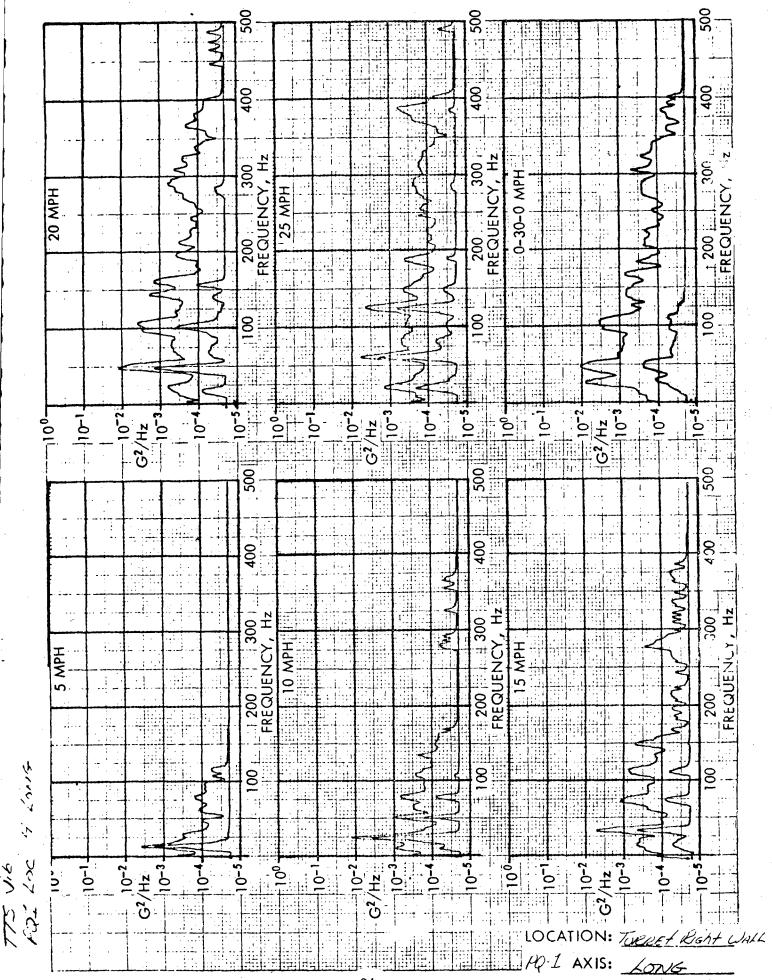


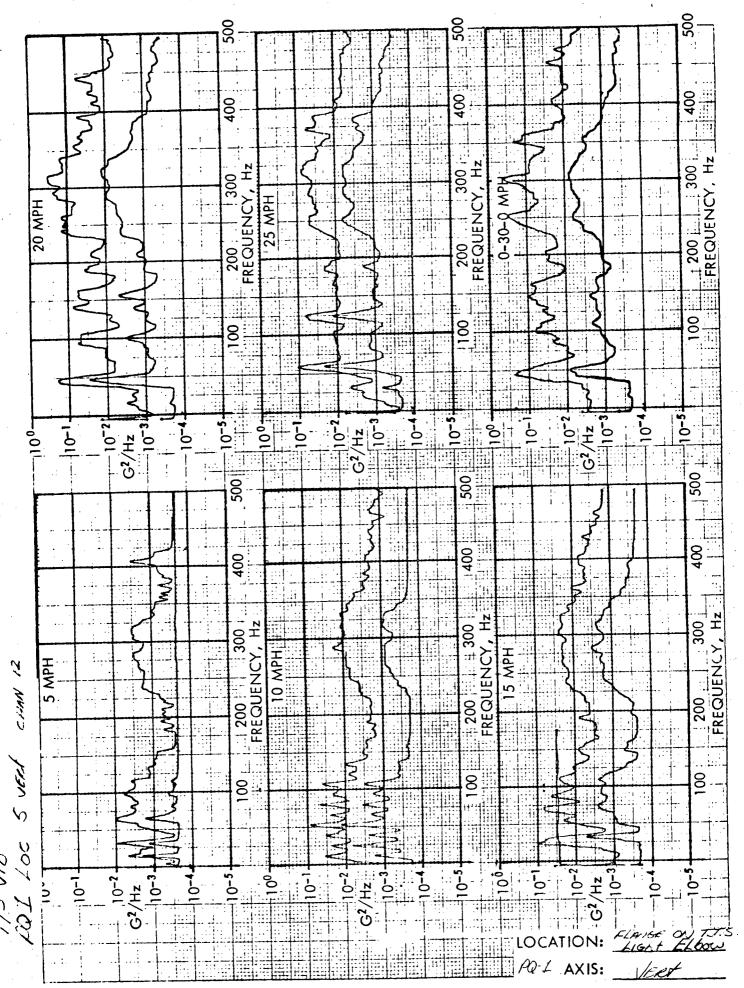


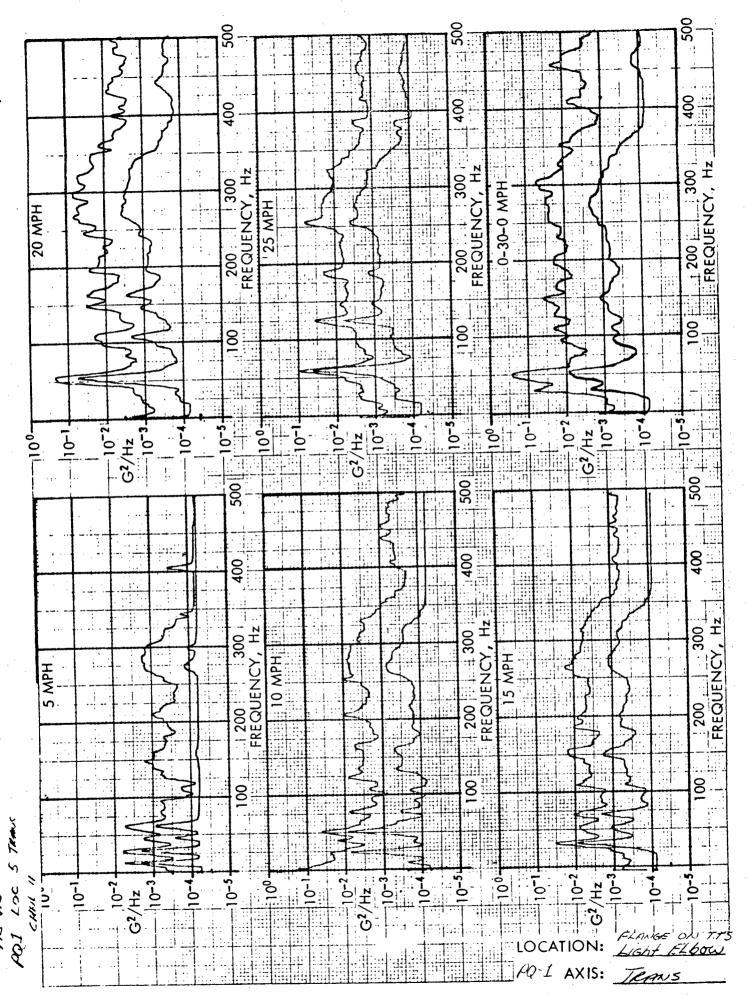


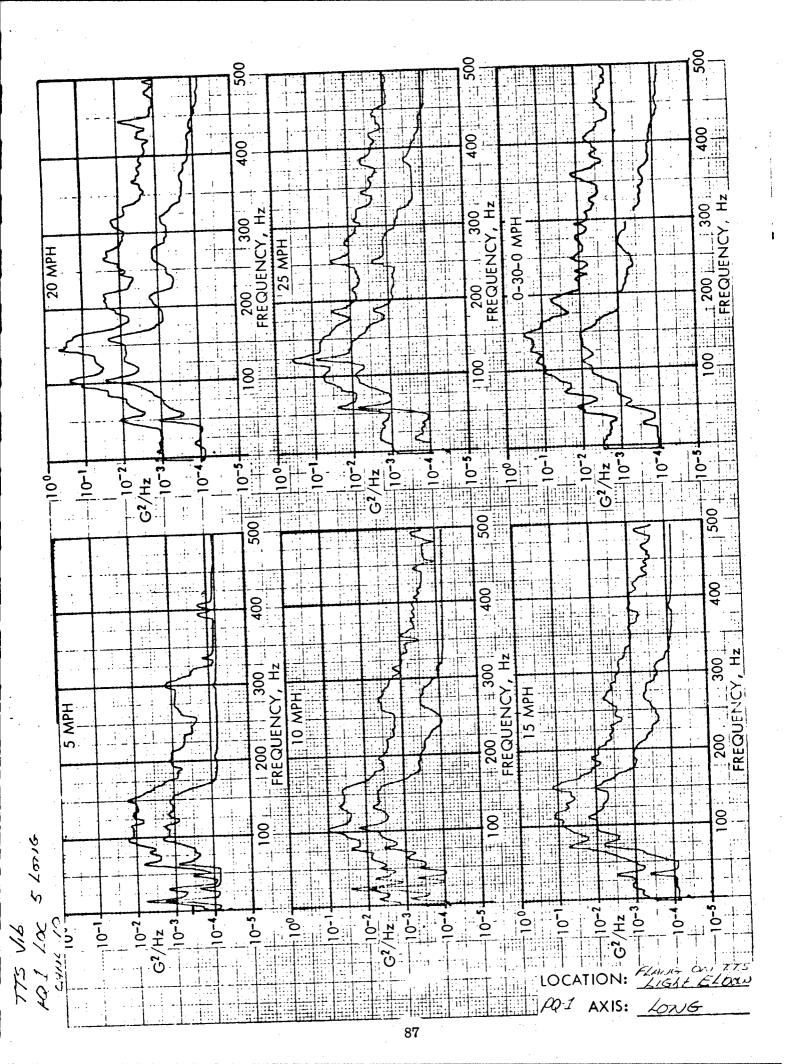


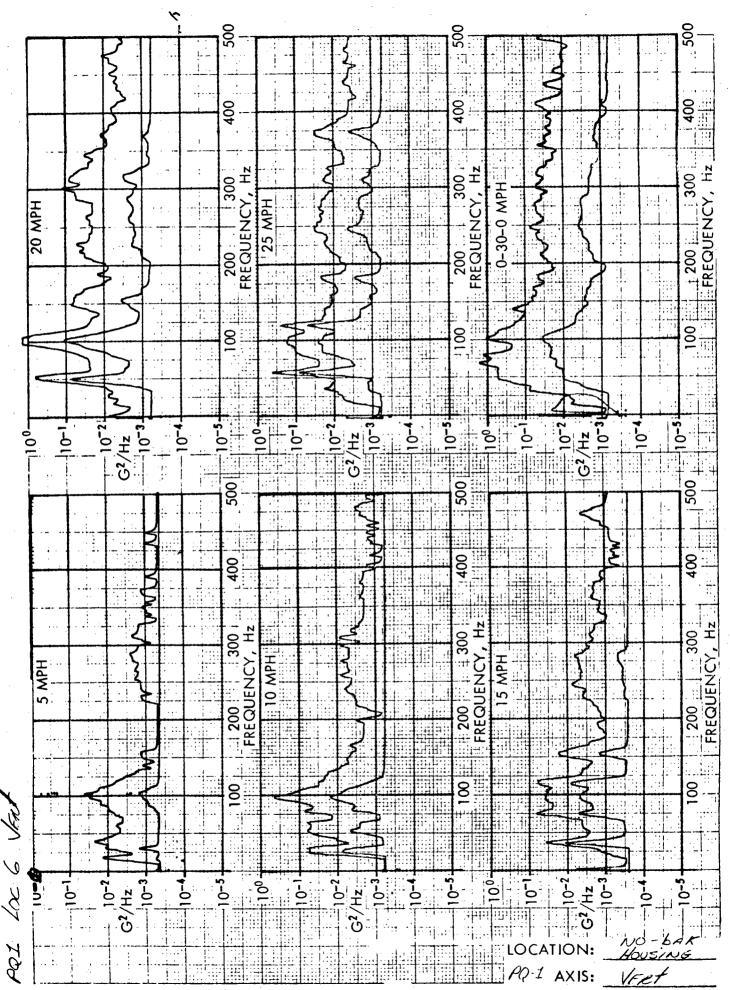


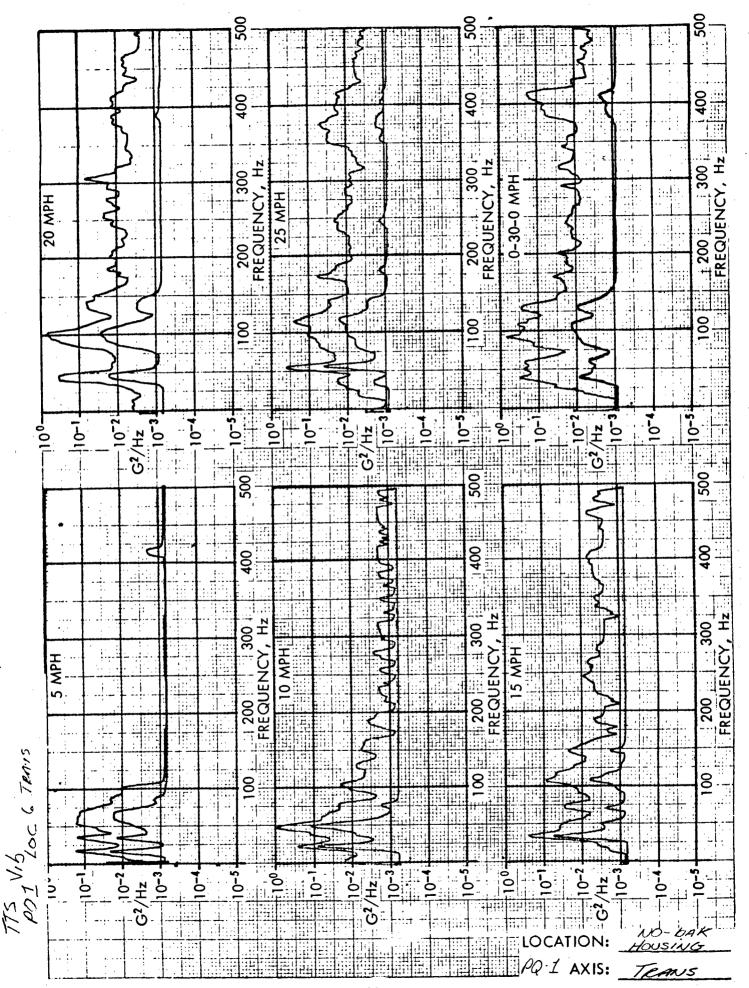


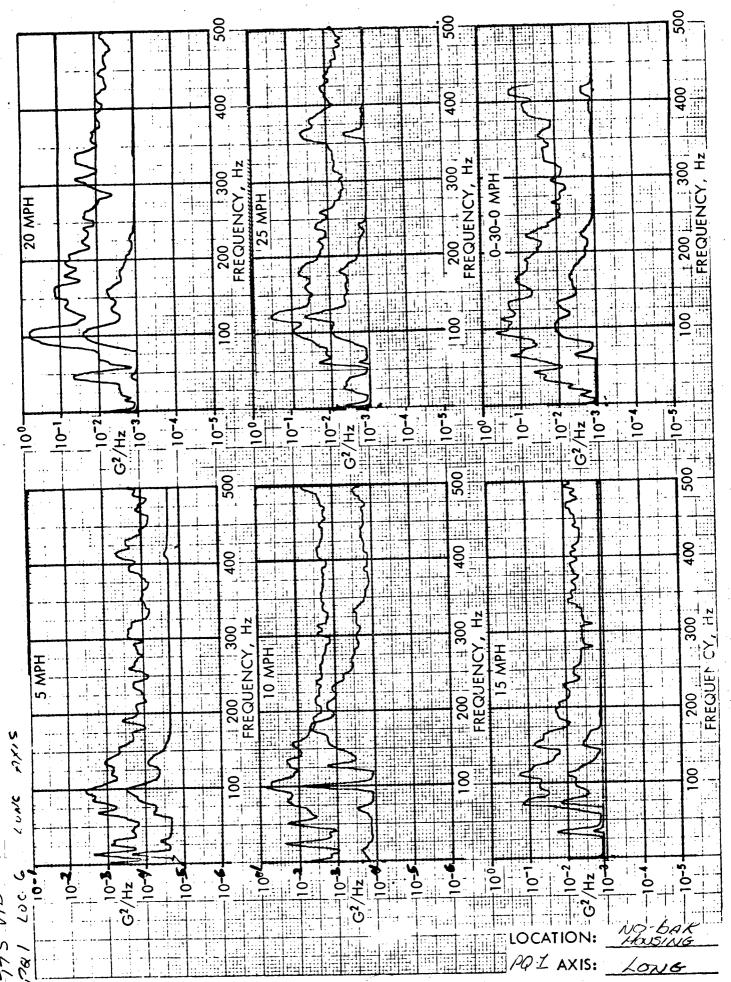


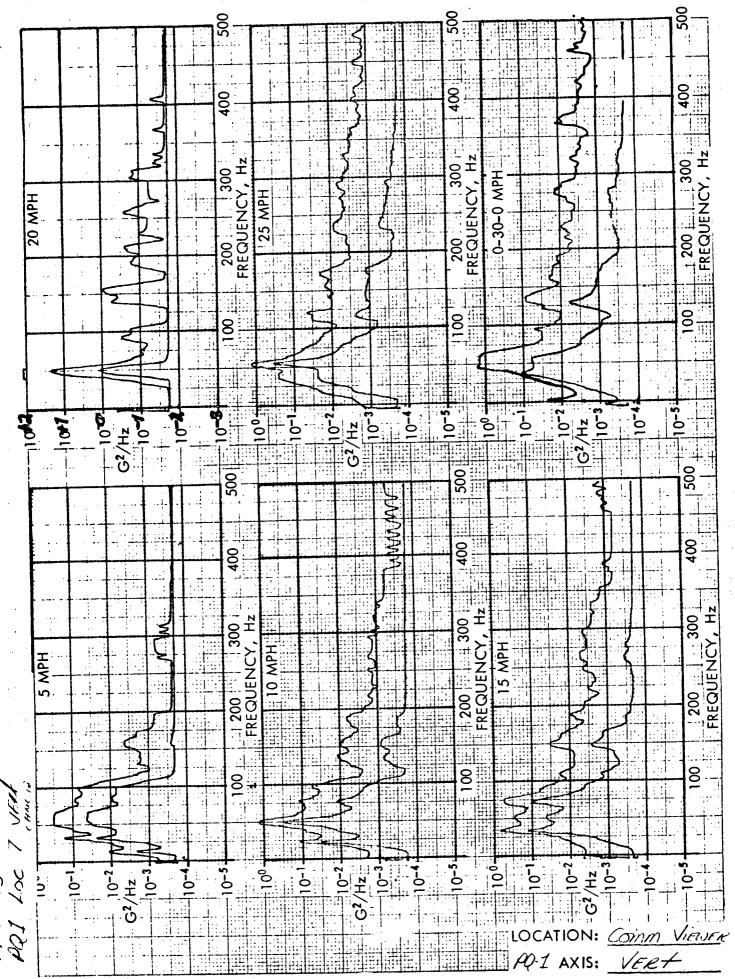


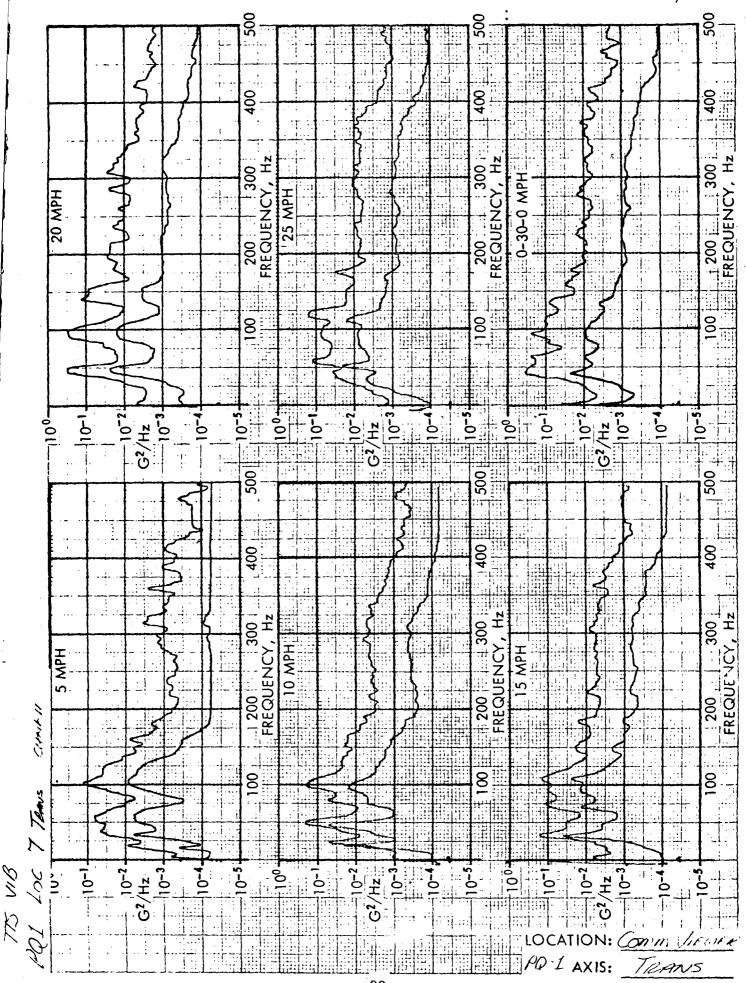


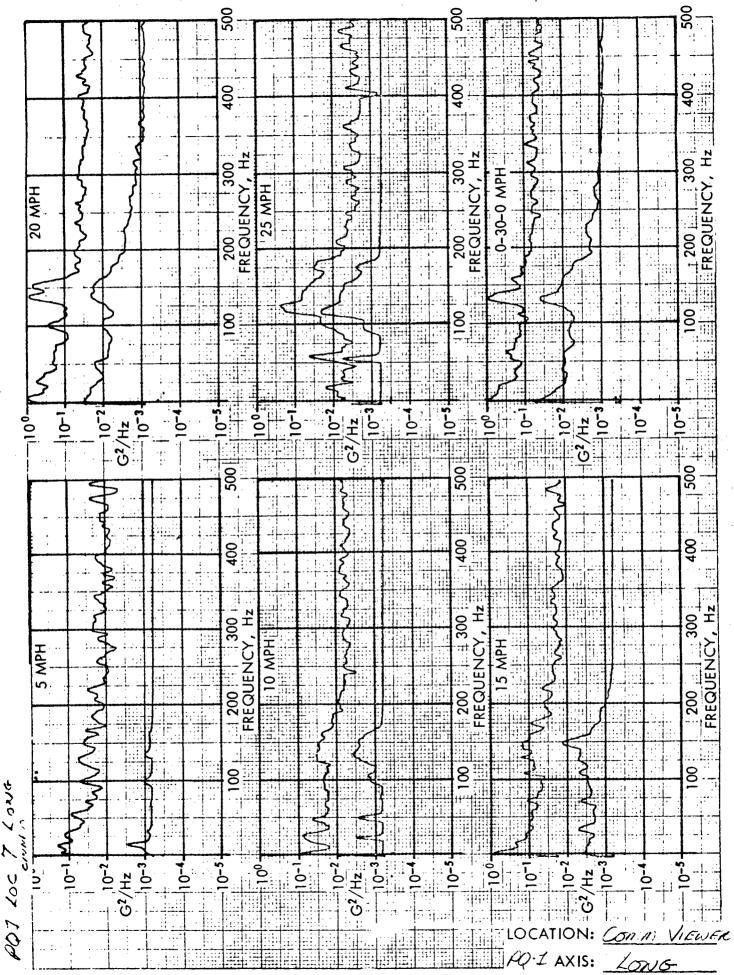


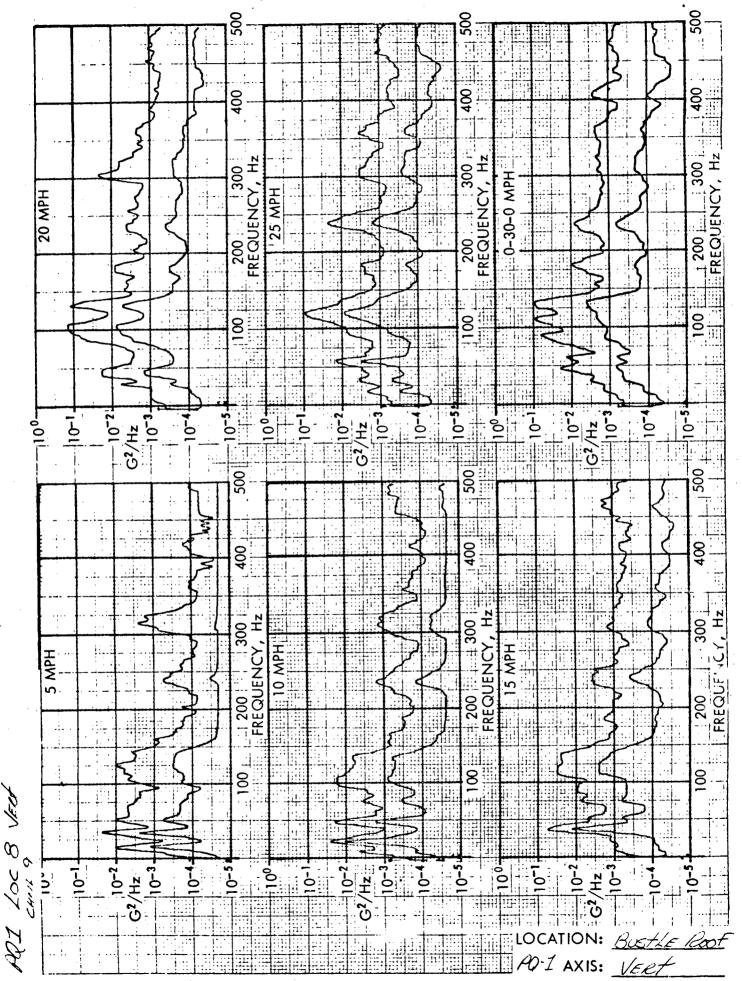


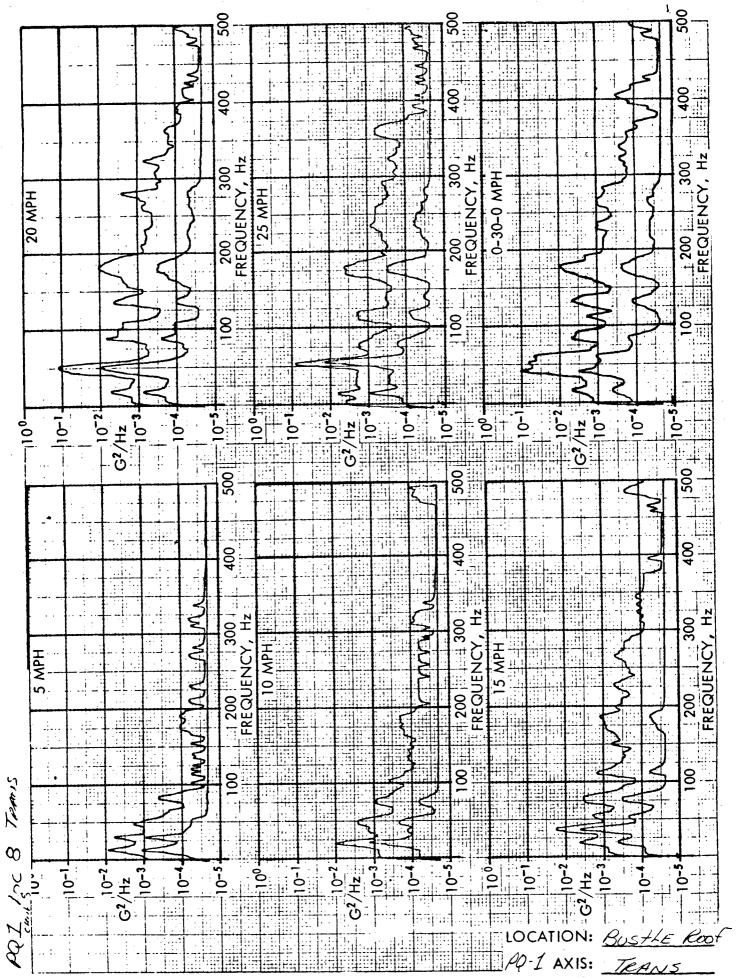


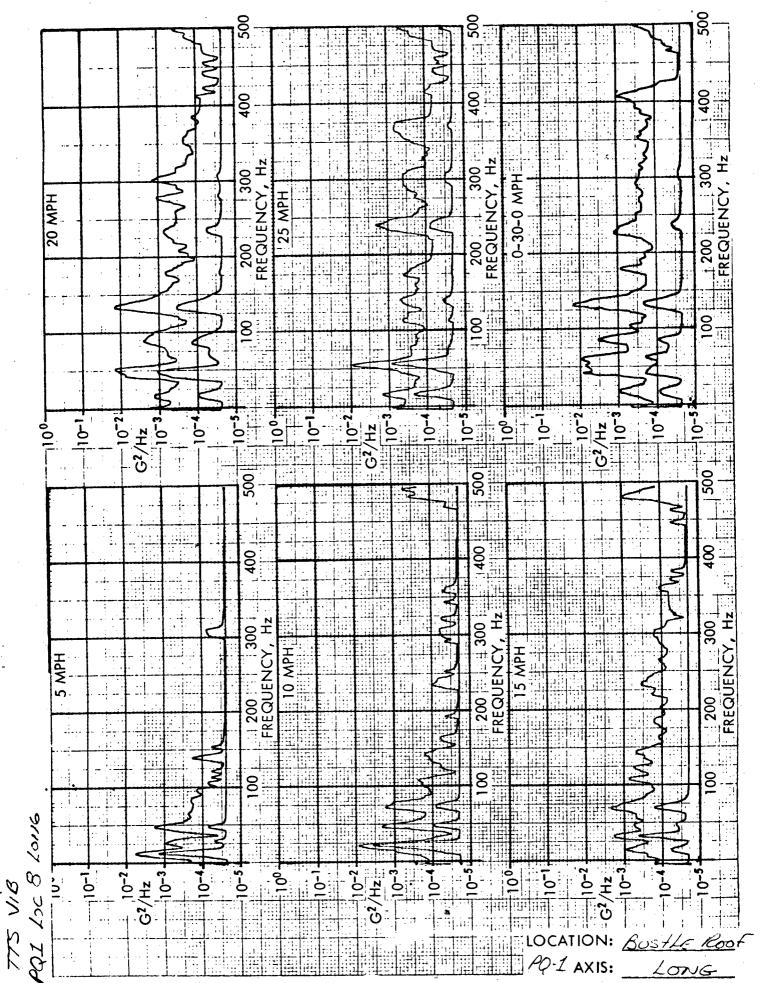


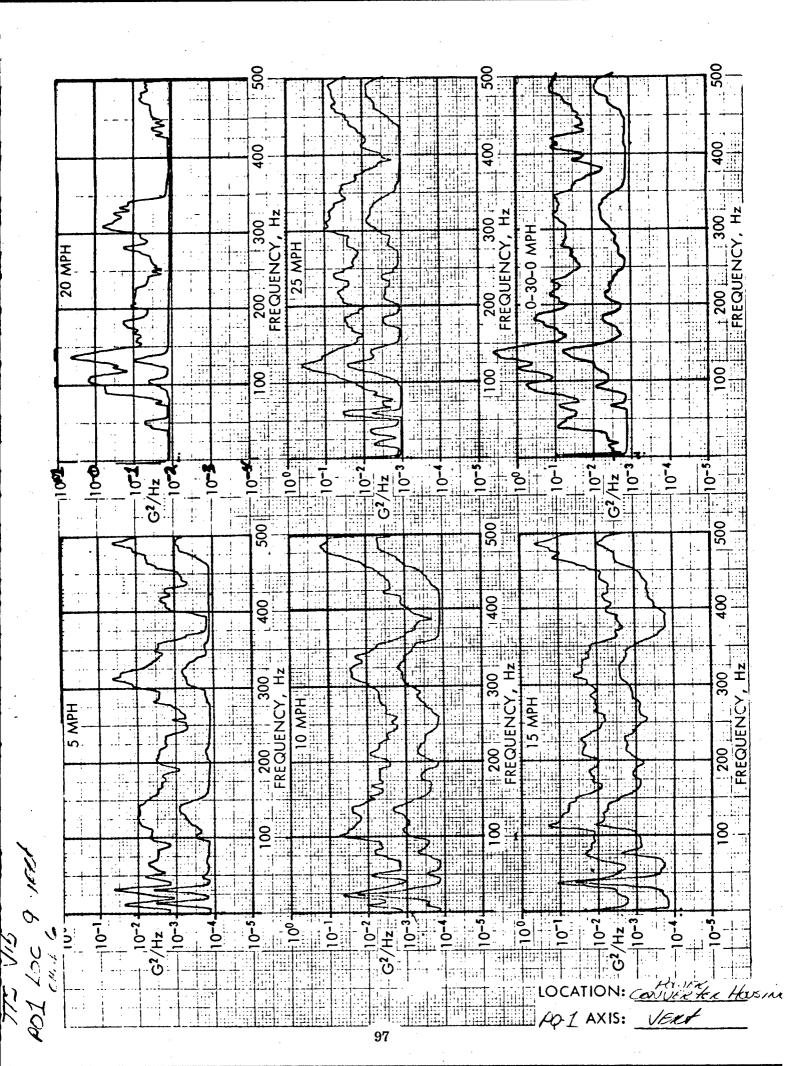


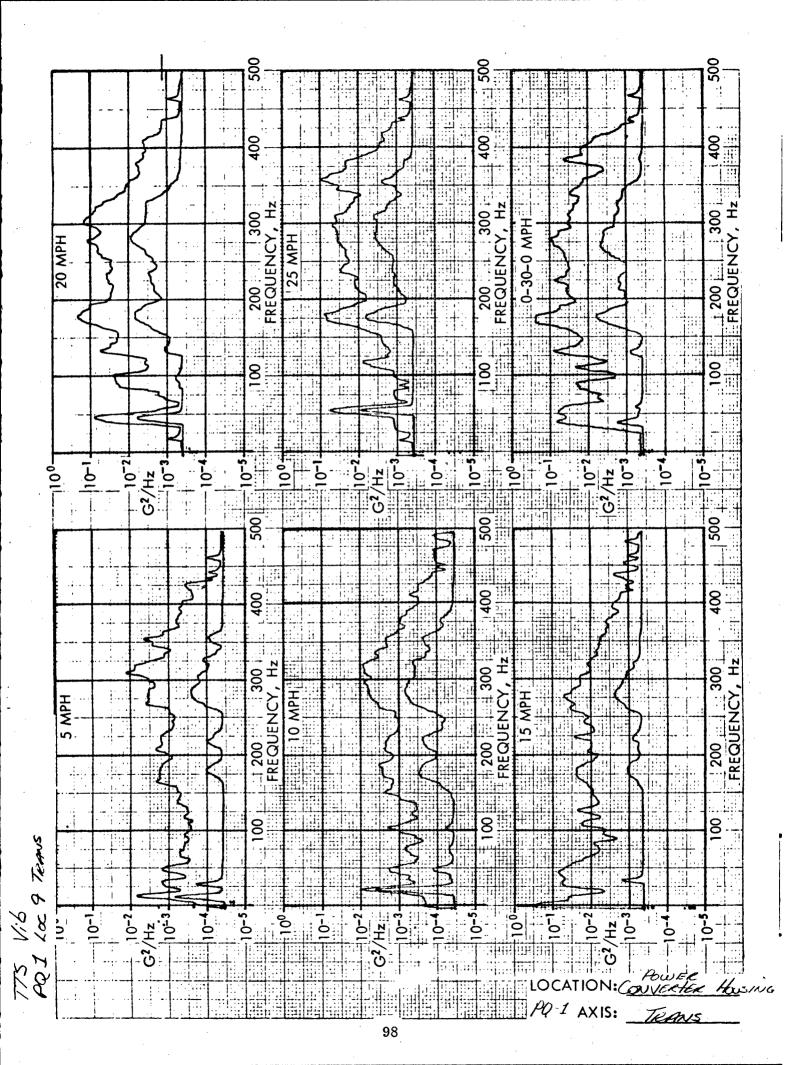


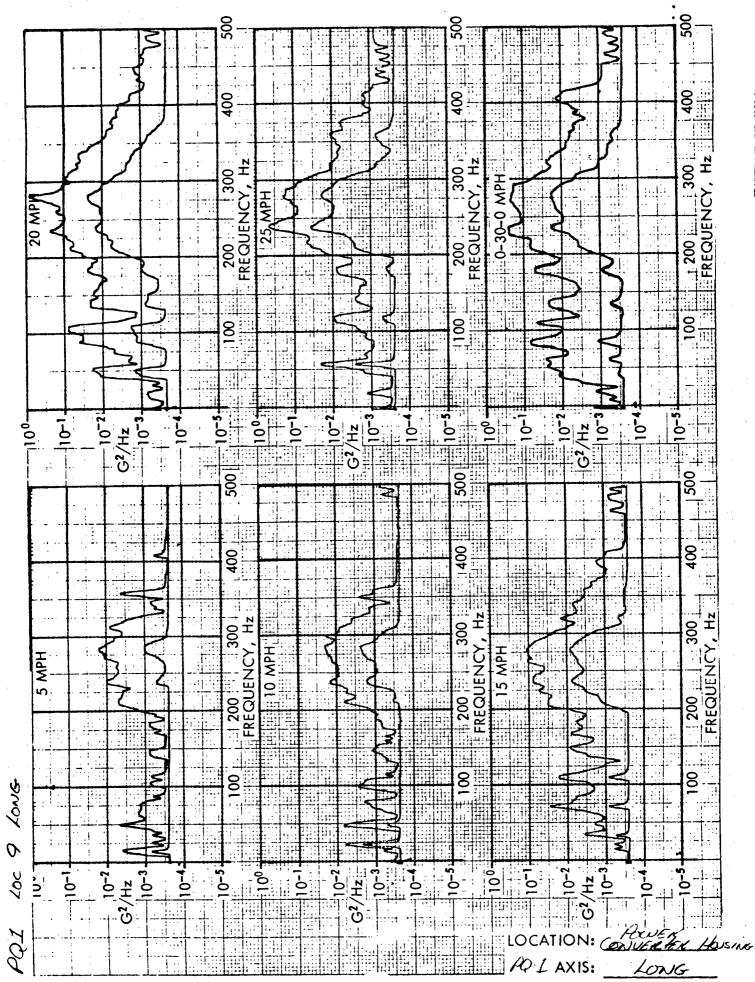


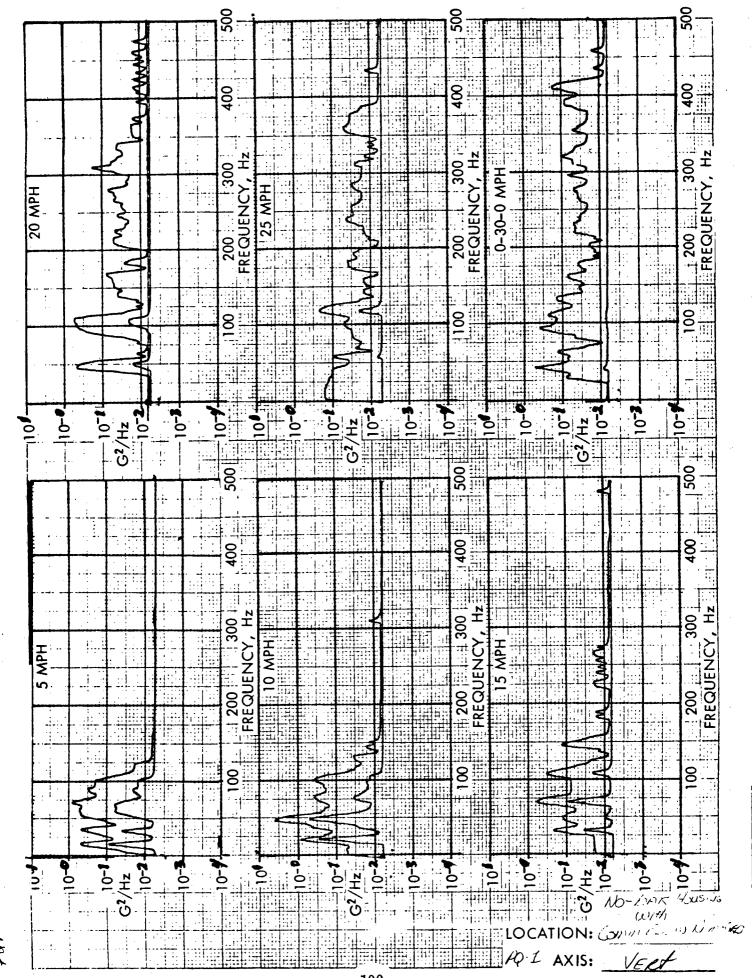


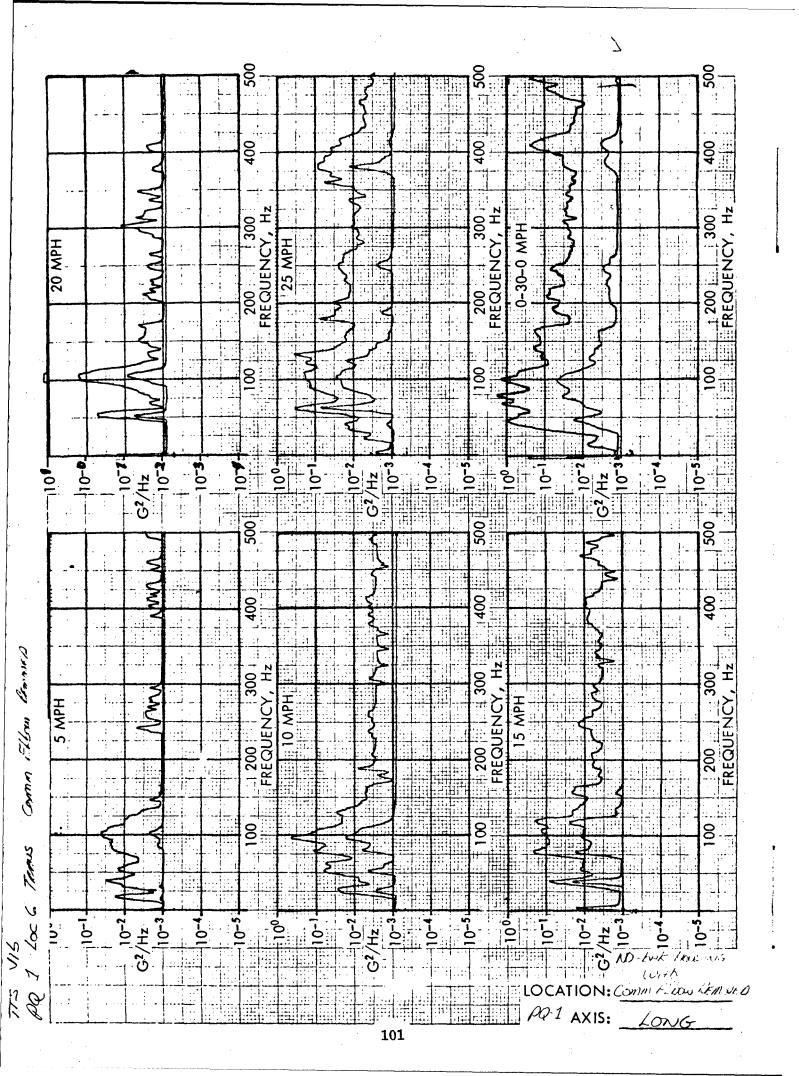


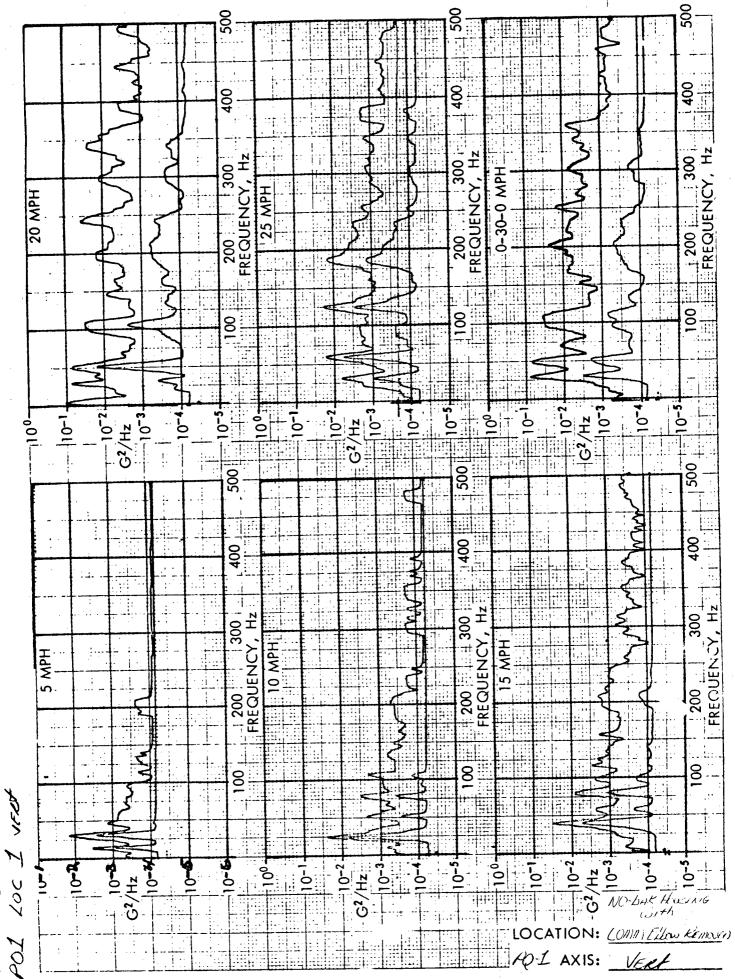




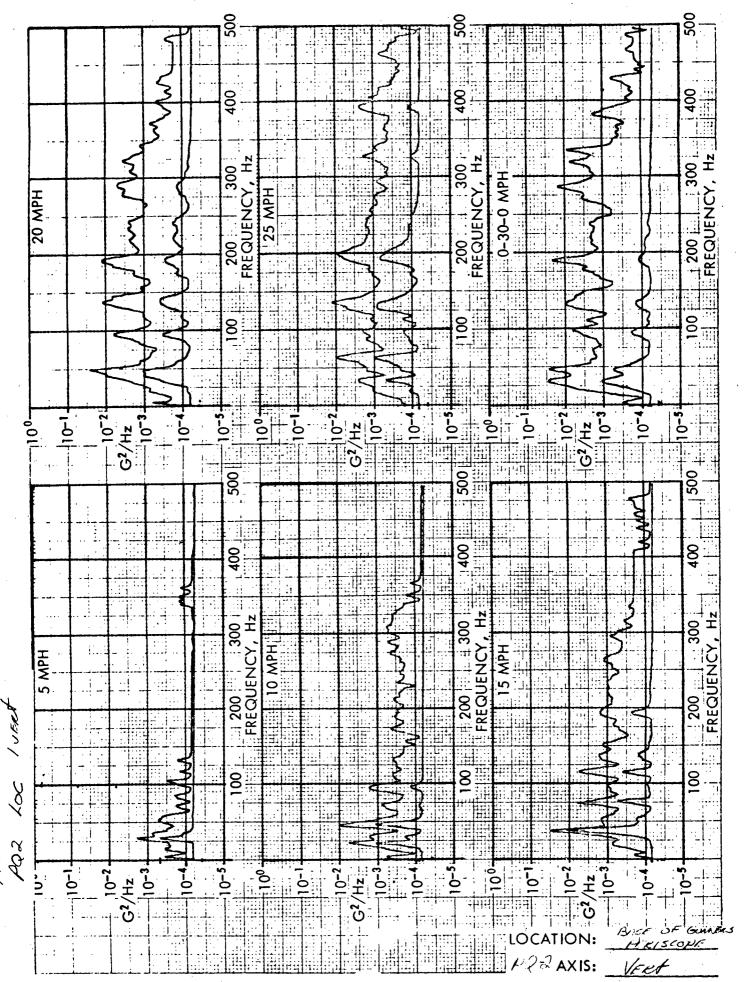


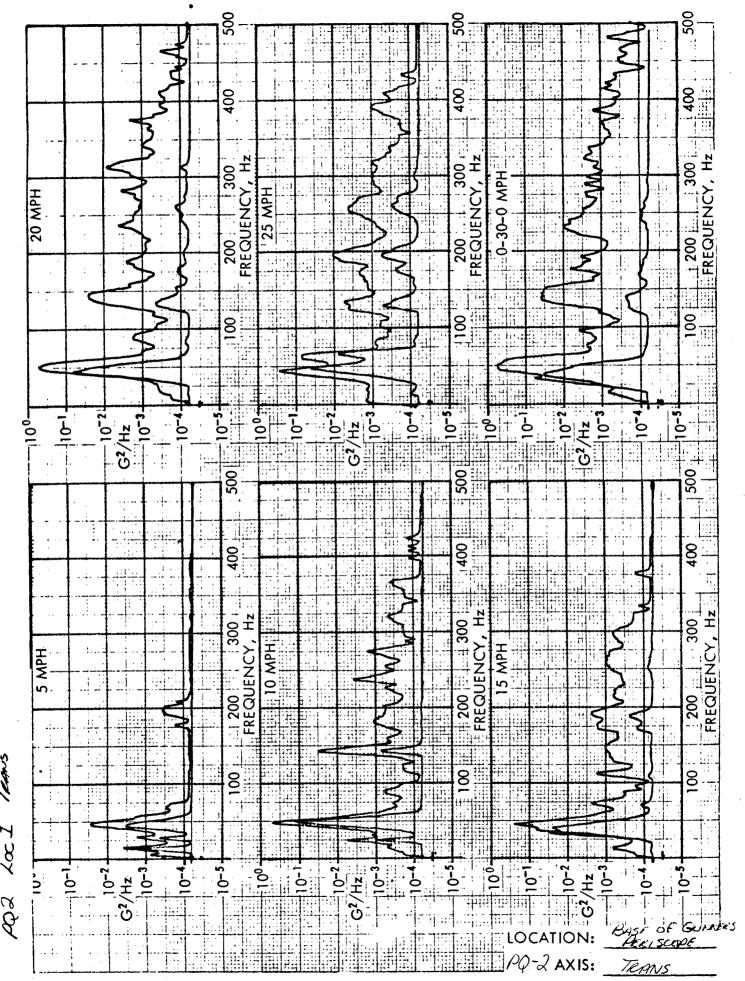


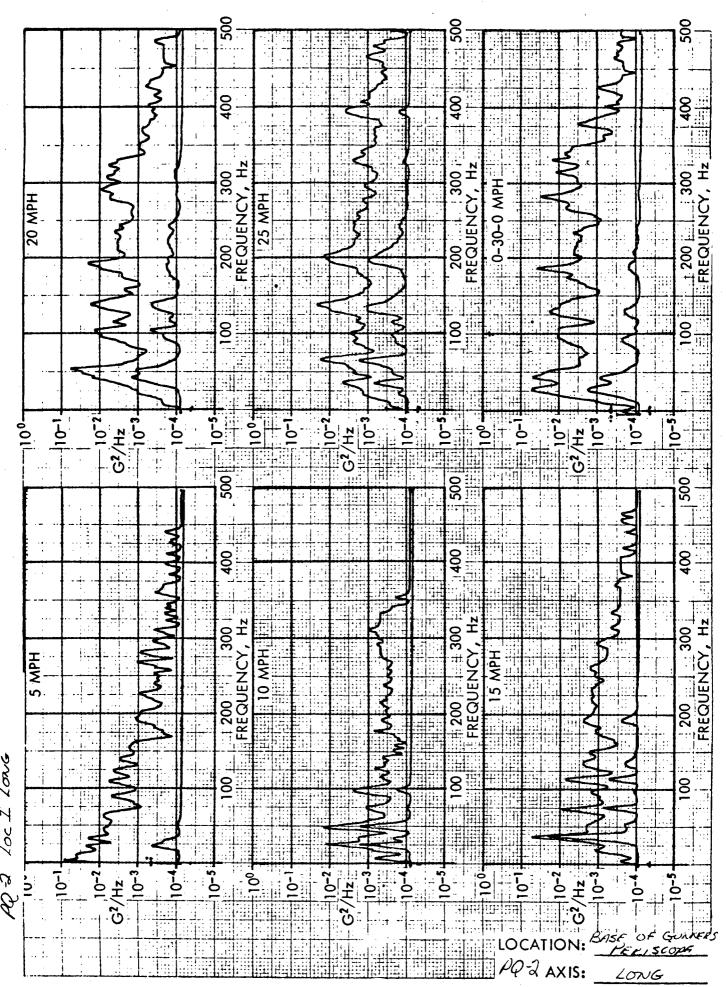


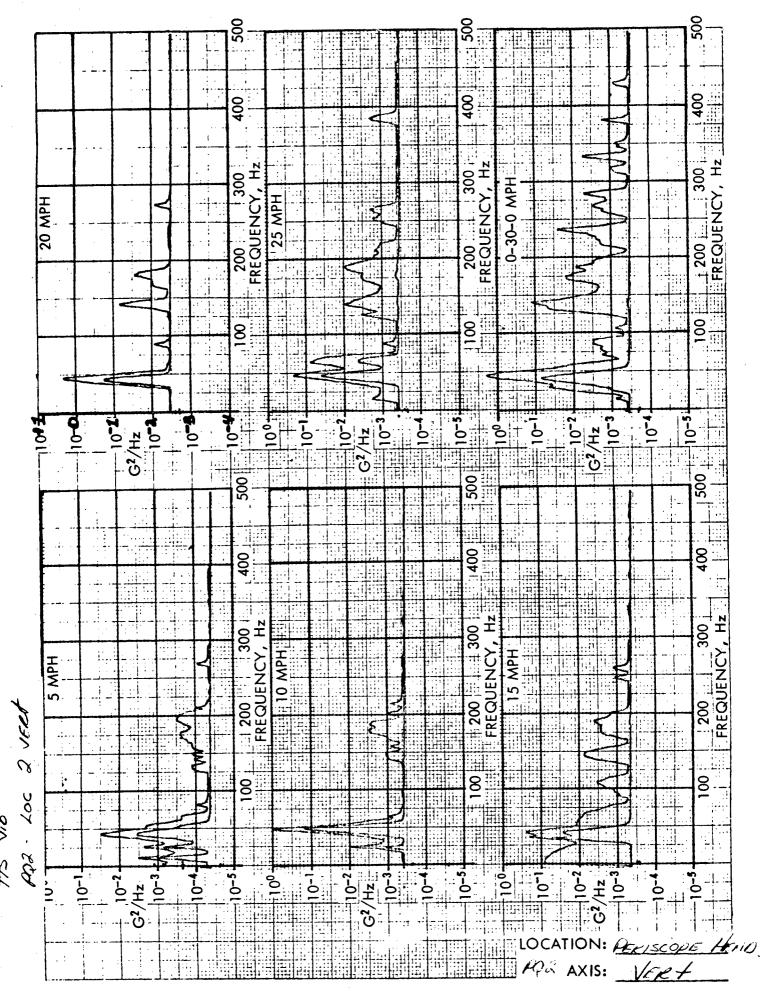


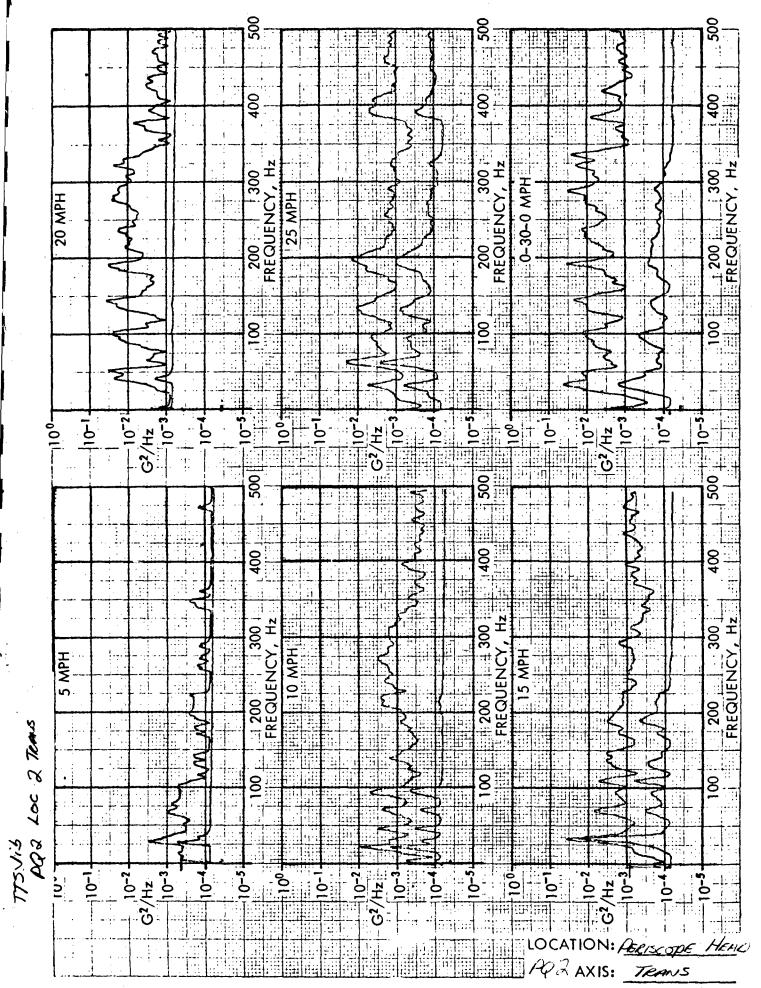
ROAD VIBRATION P.S.D. PLOTS
ON TEST VEHICLE PQ-2
PAVED SURFACE
(CONDITION 1)

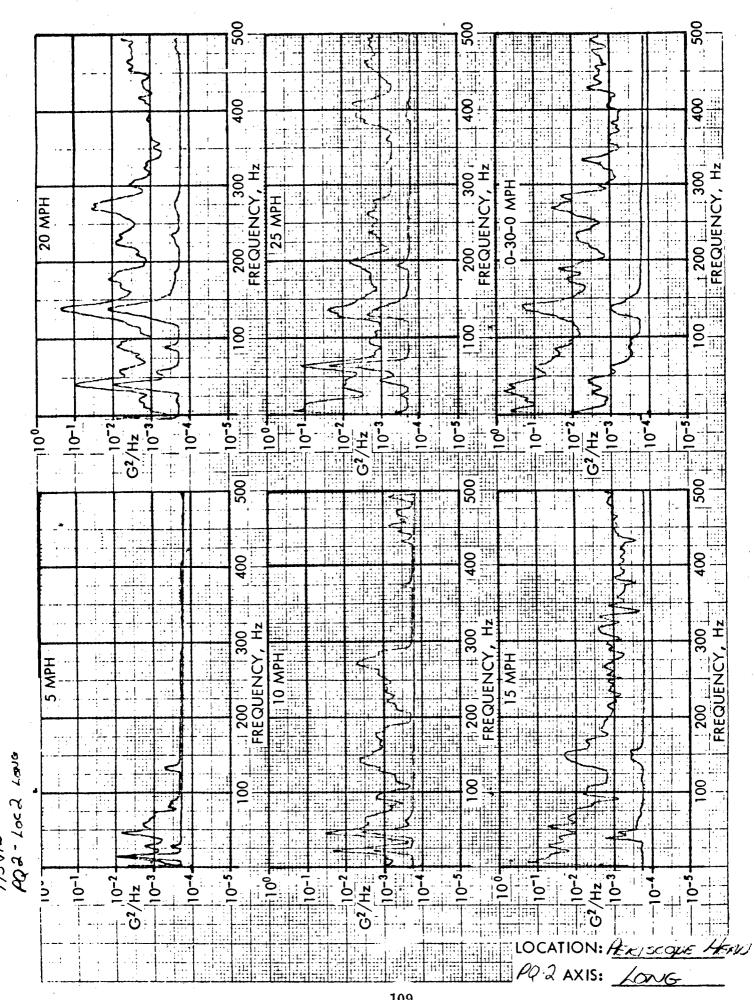


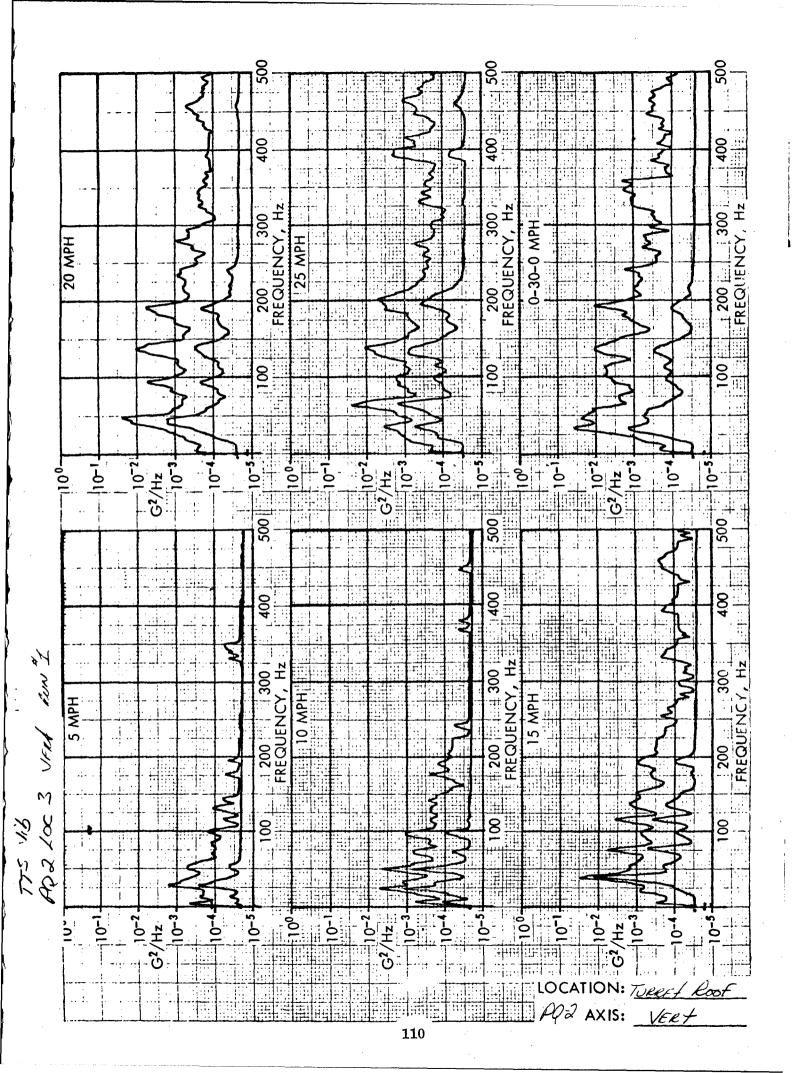


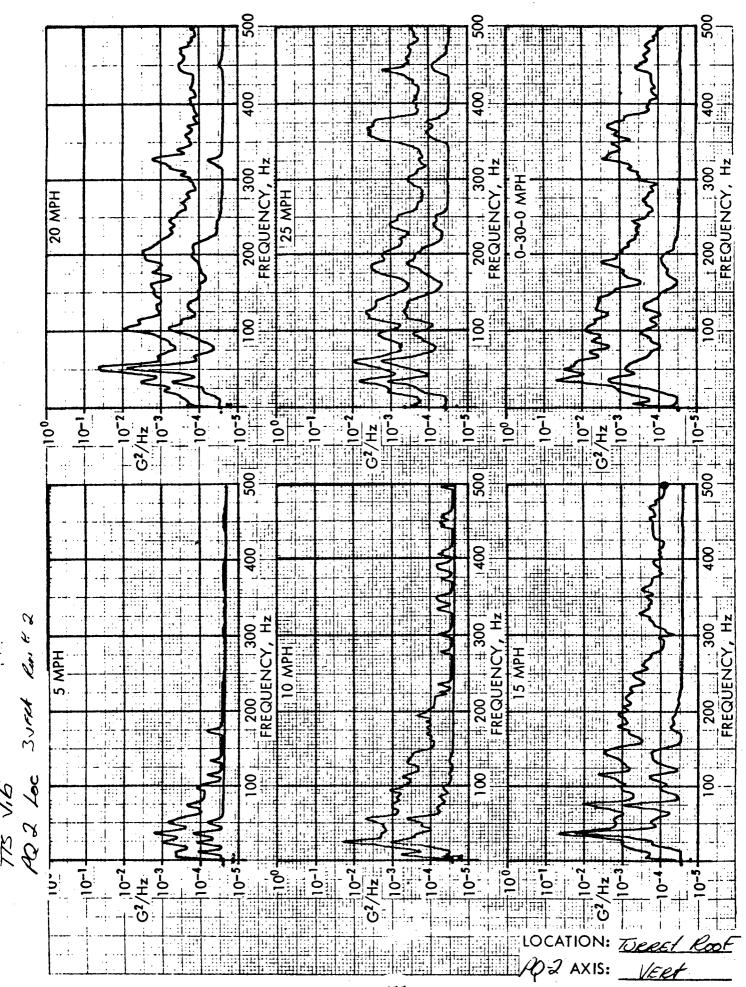


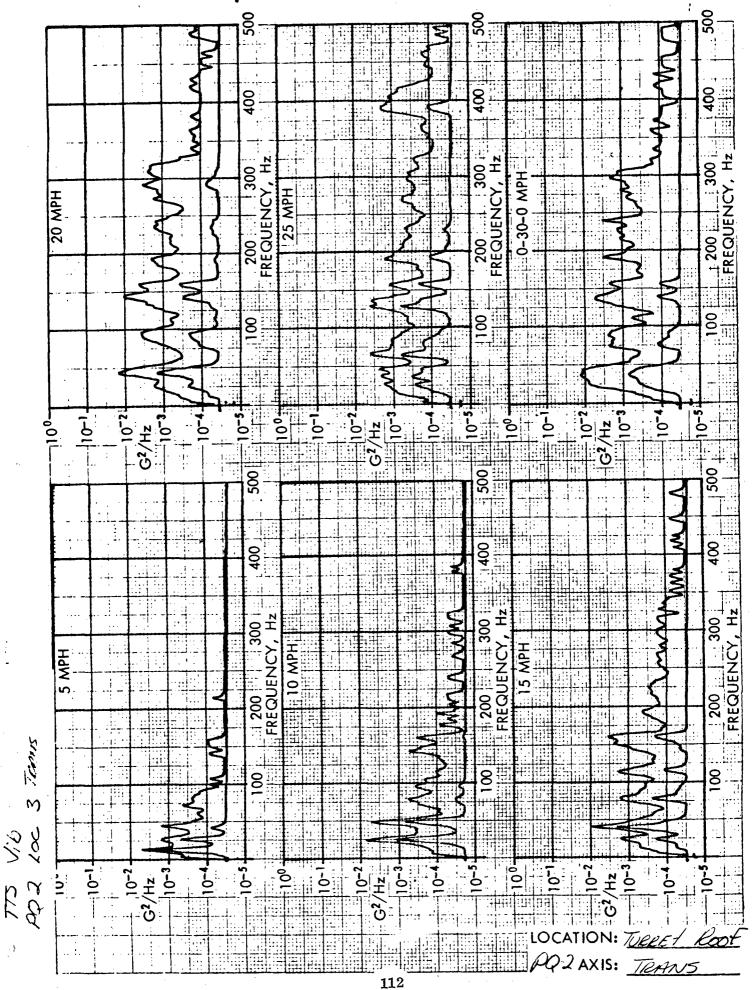


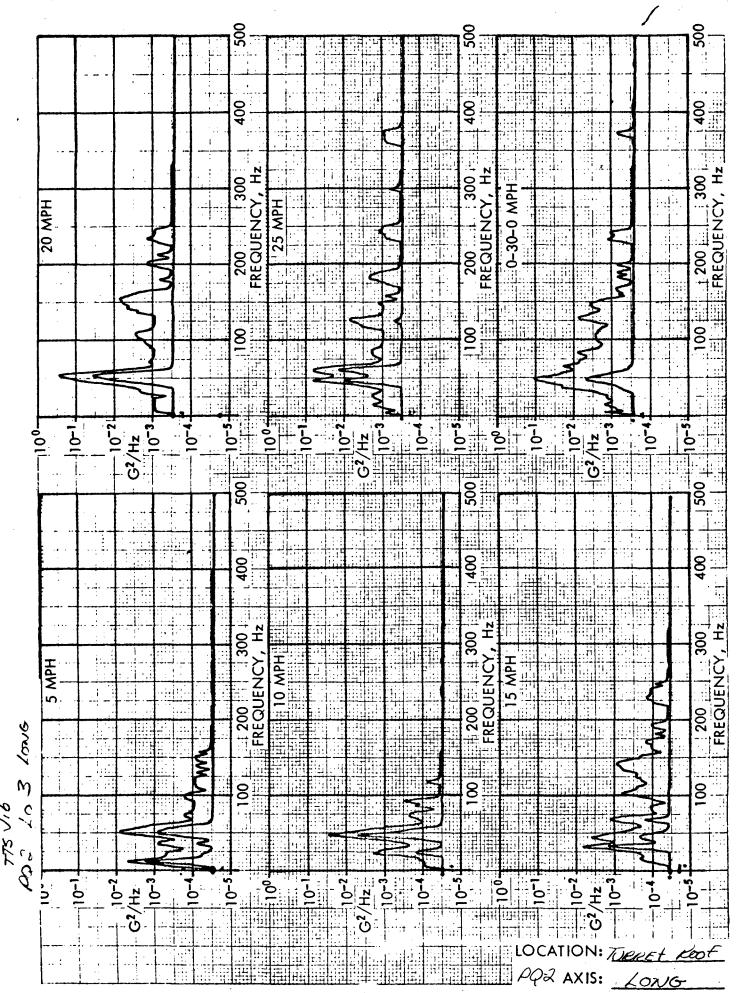


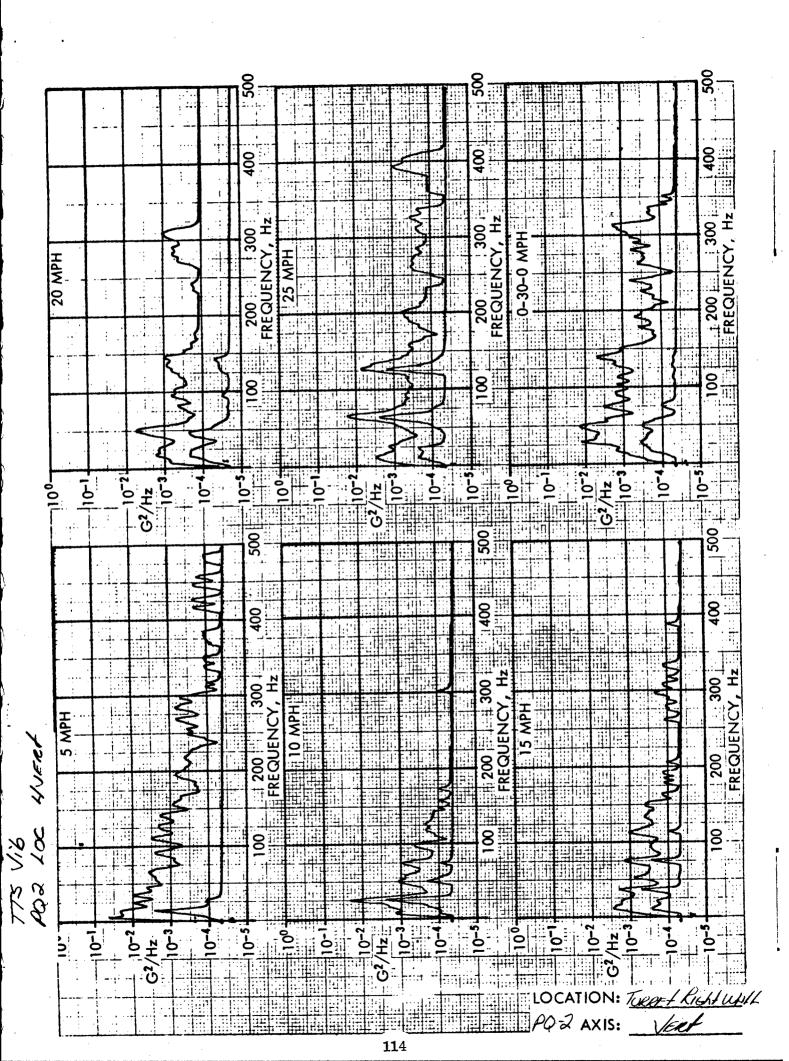


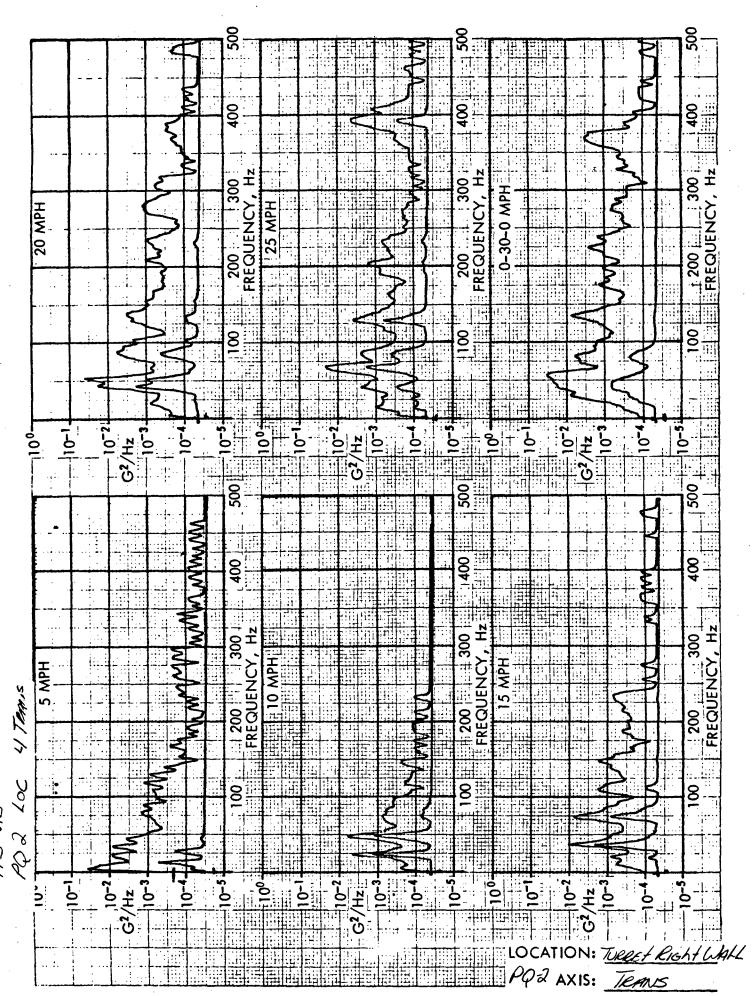


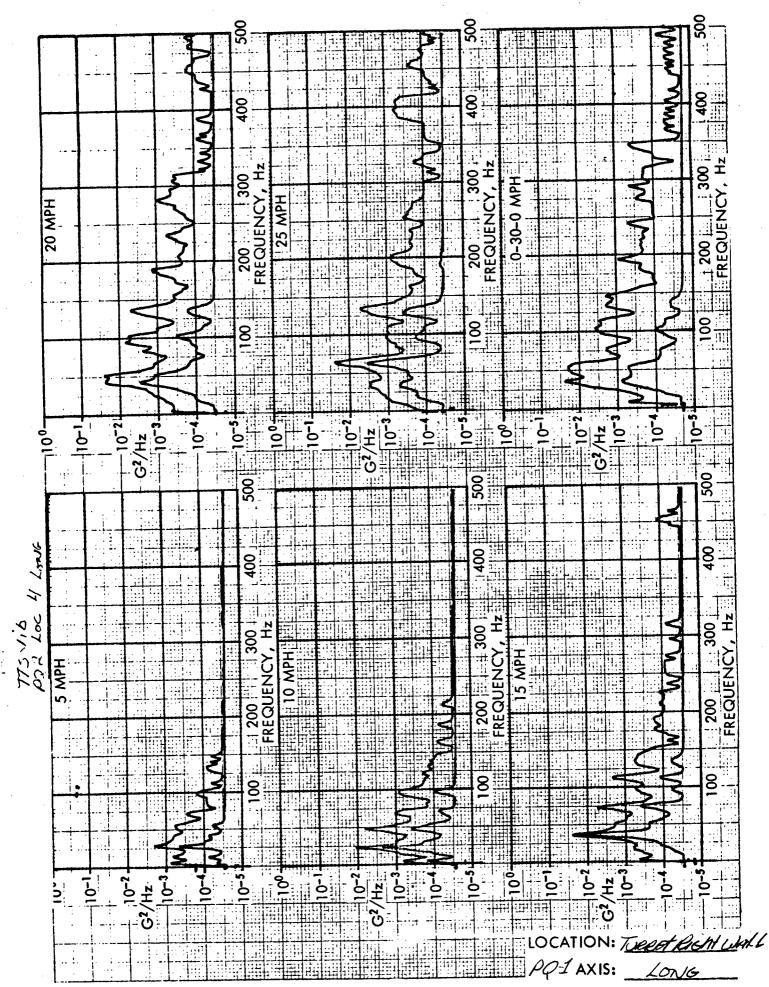


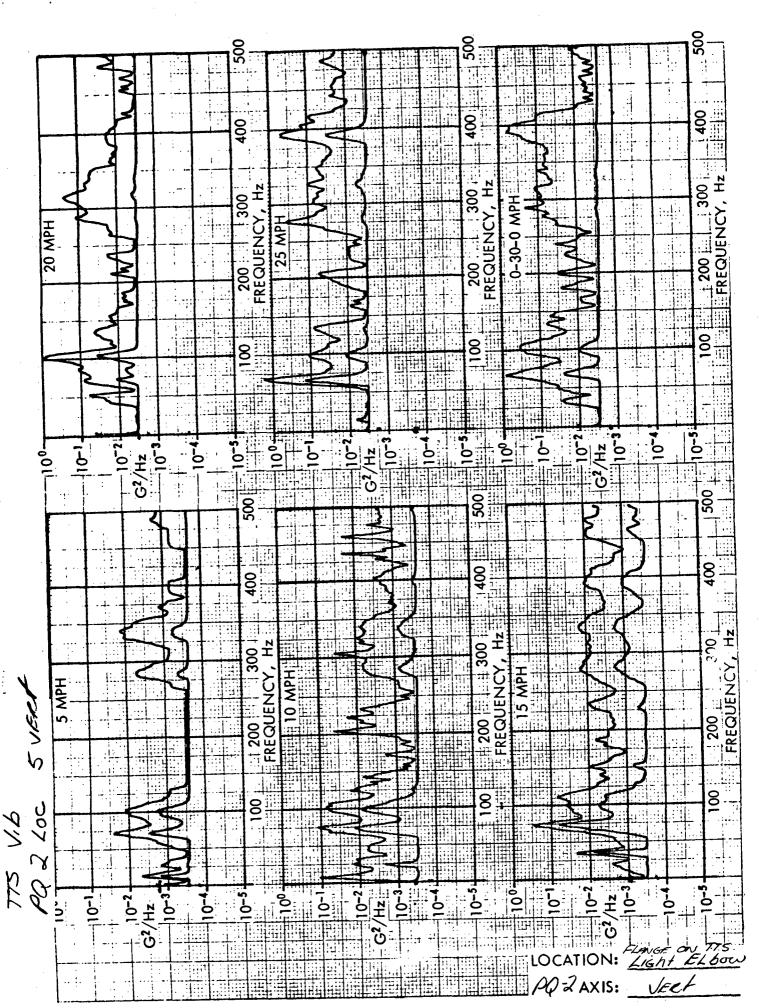


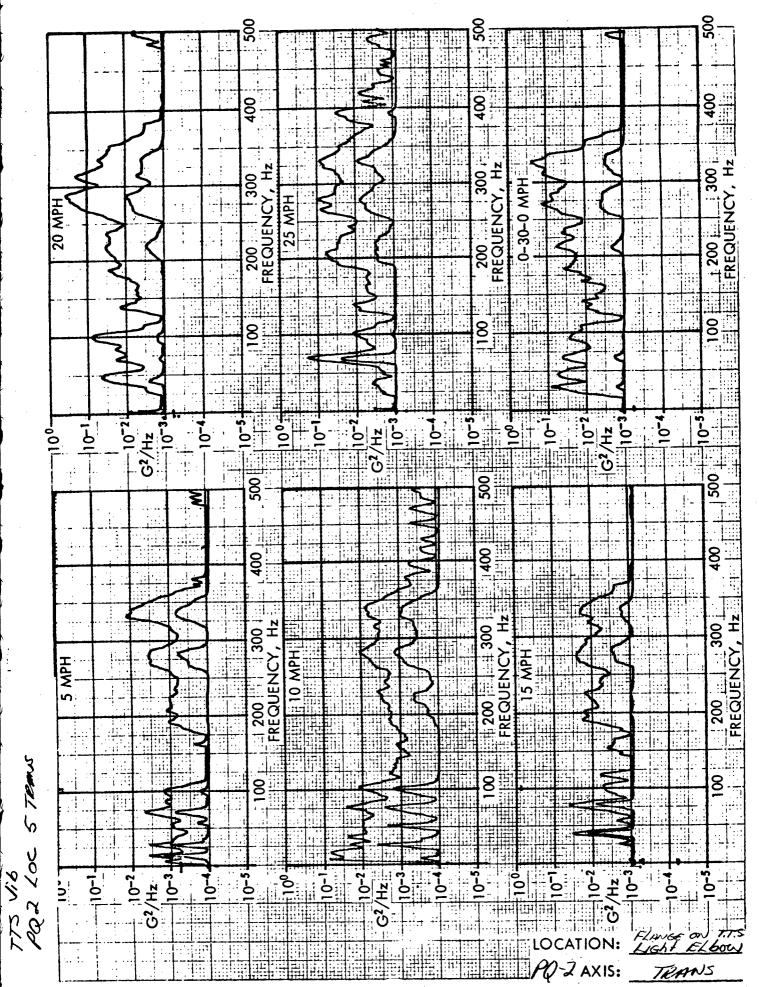


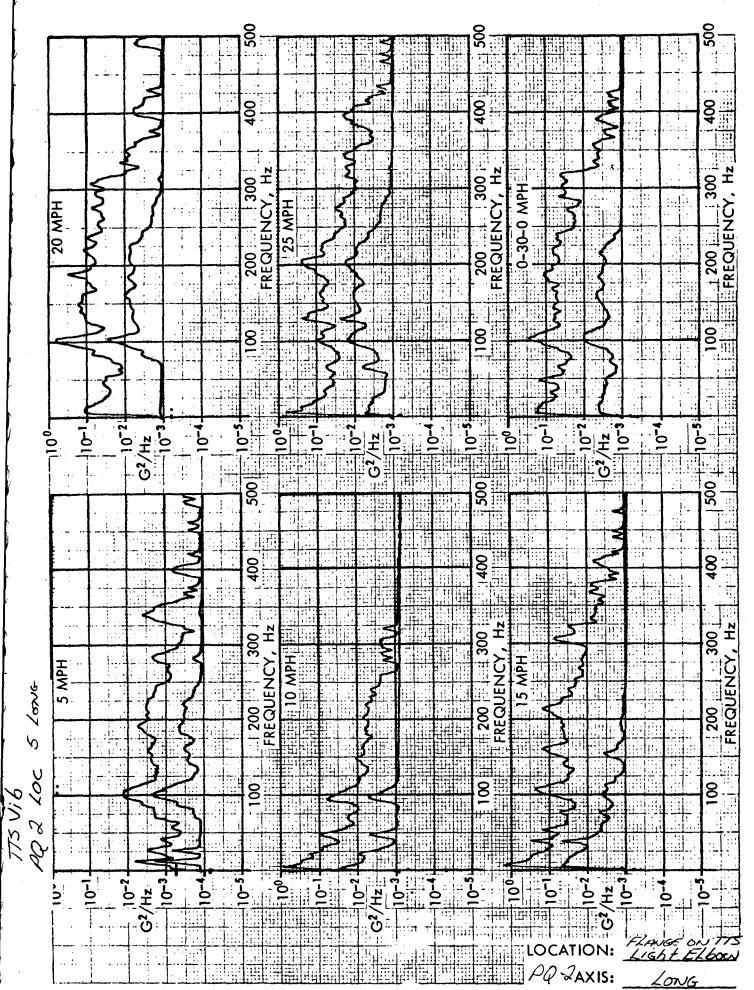


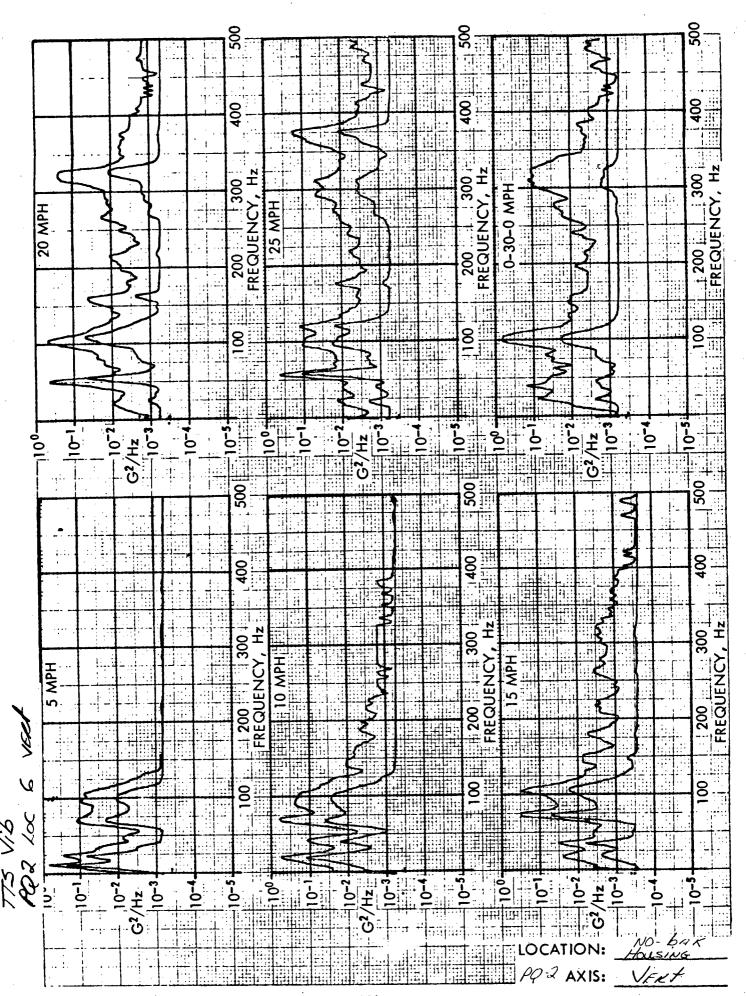


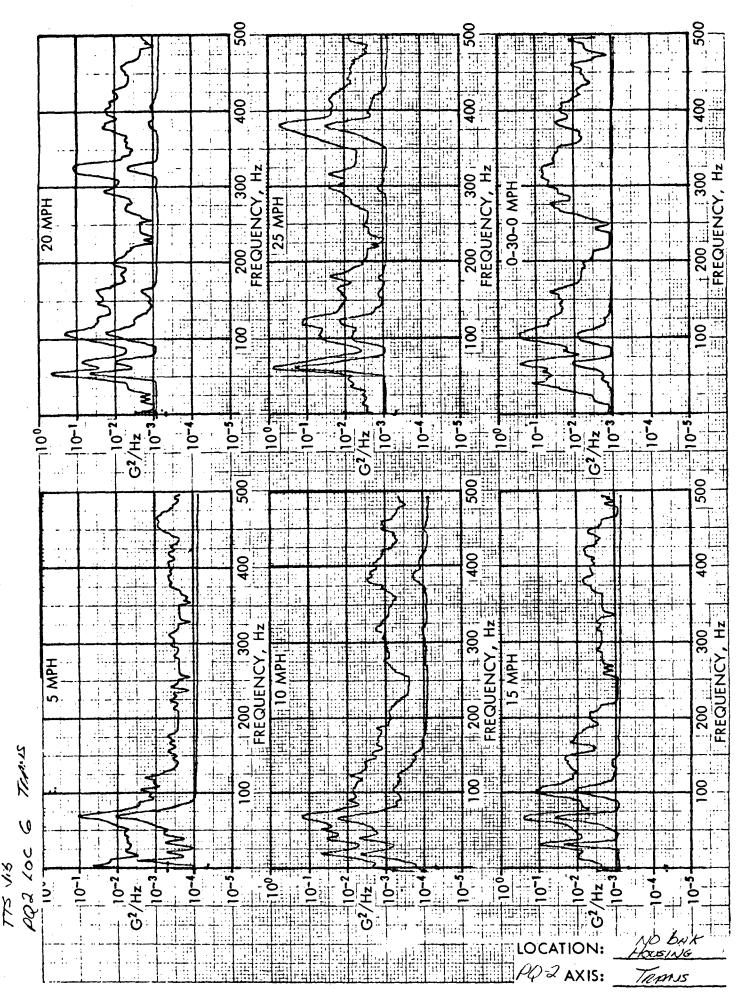


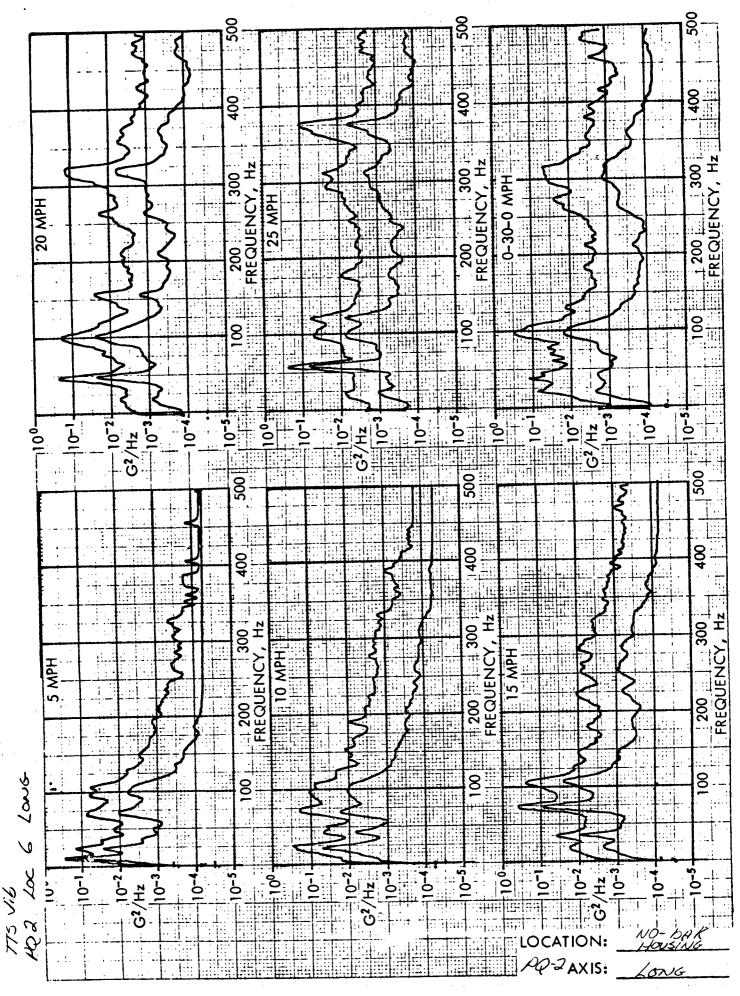






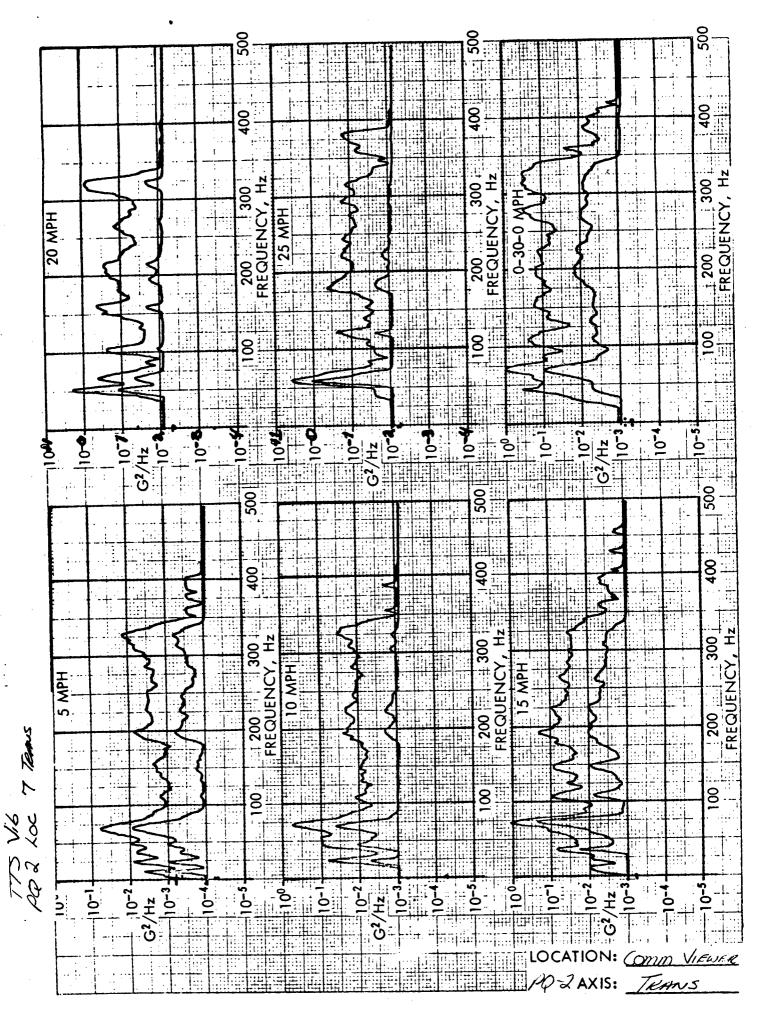




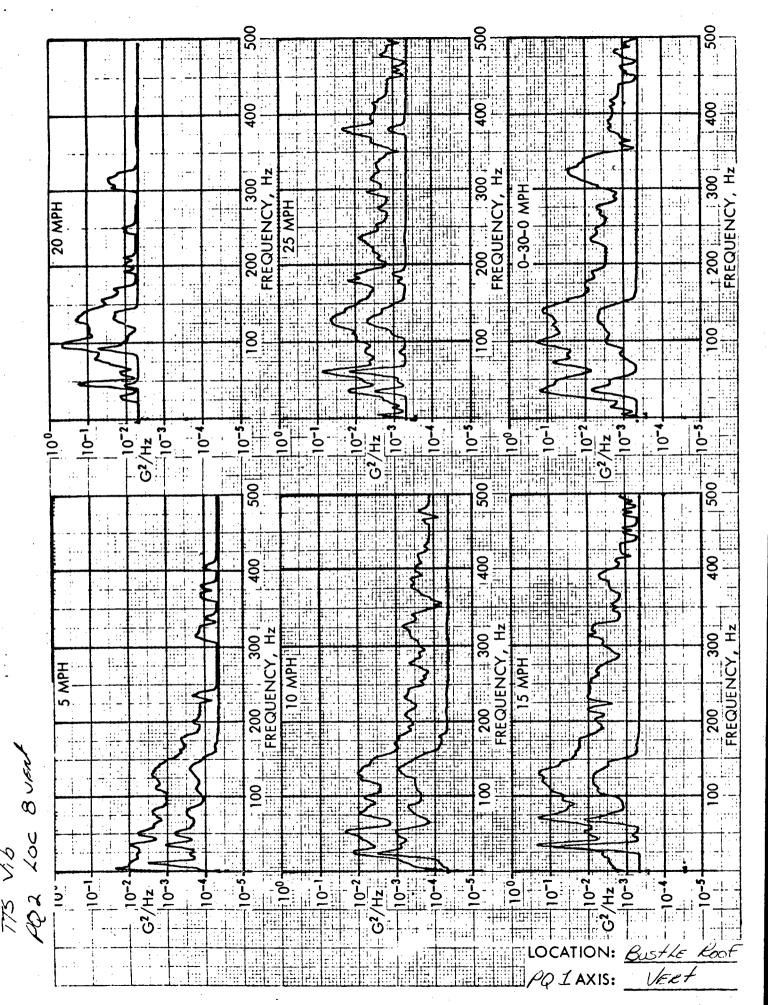


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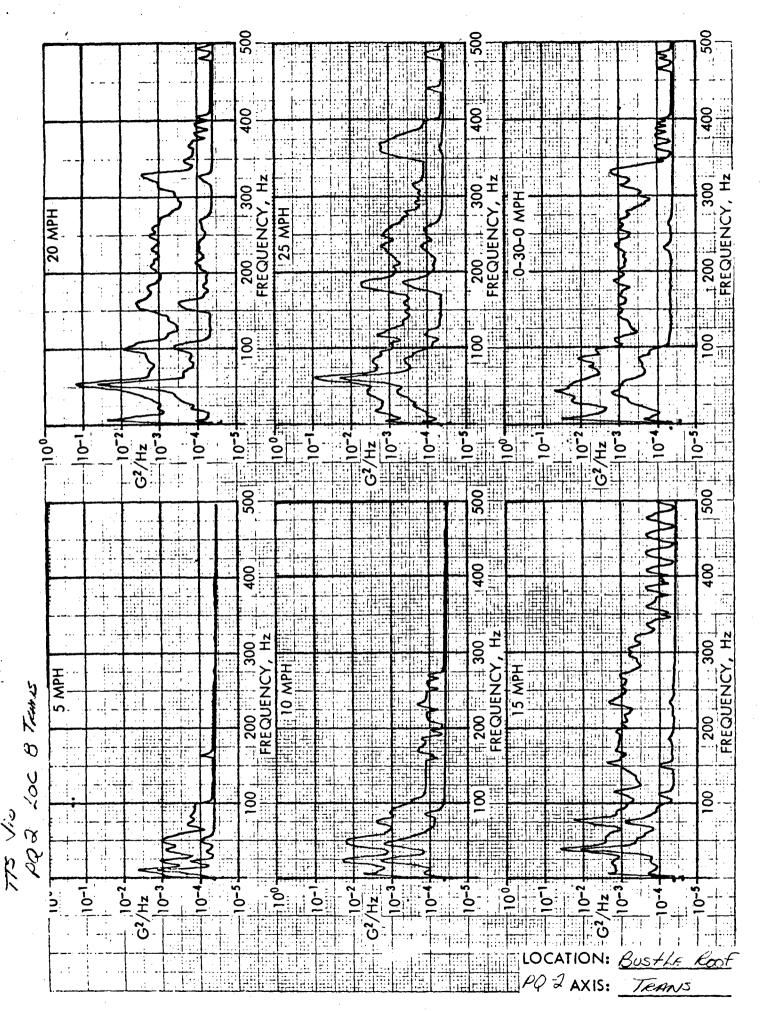
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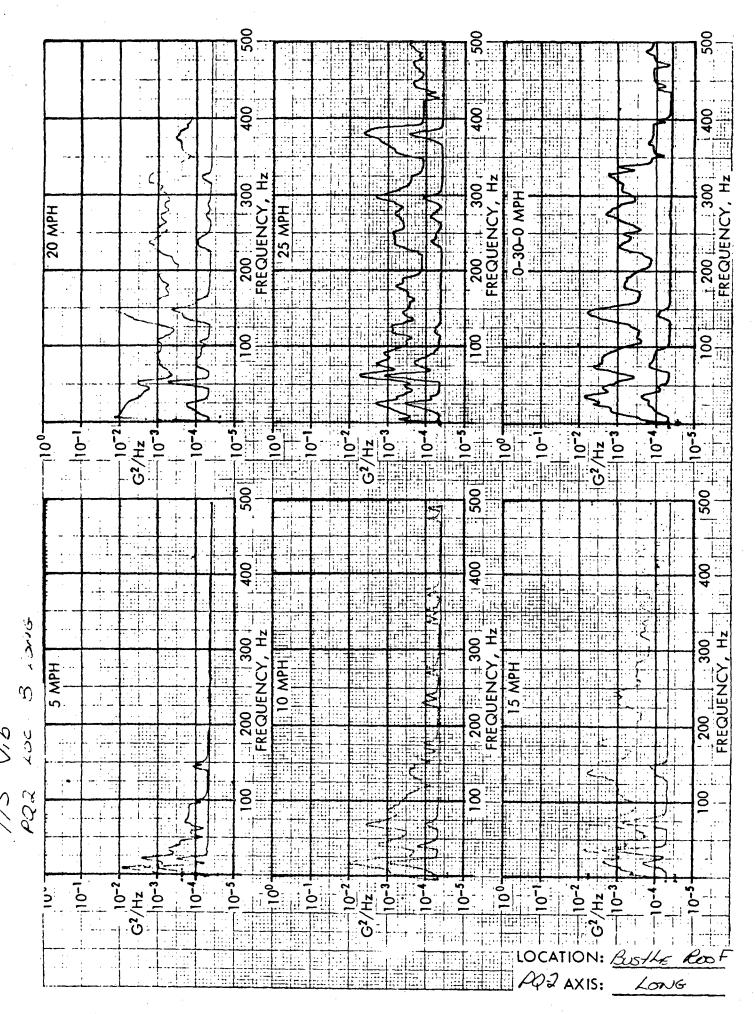


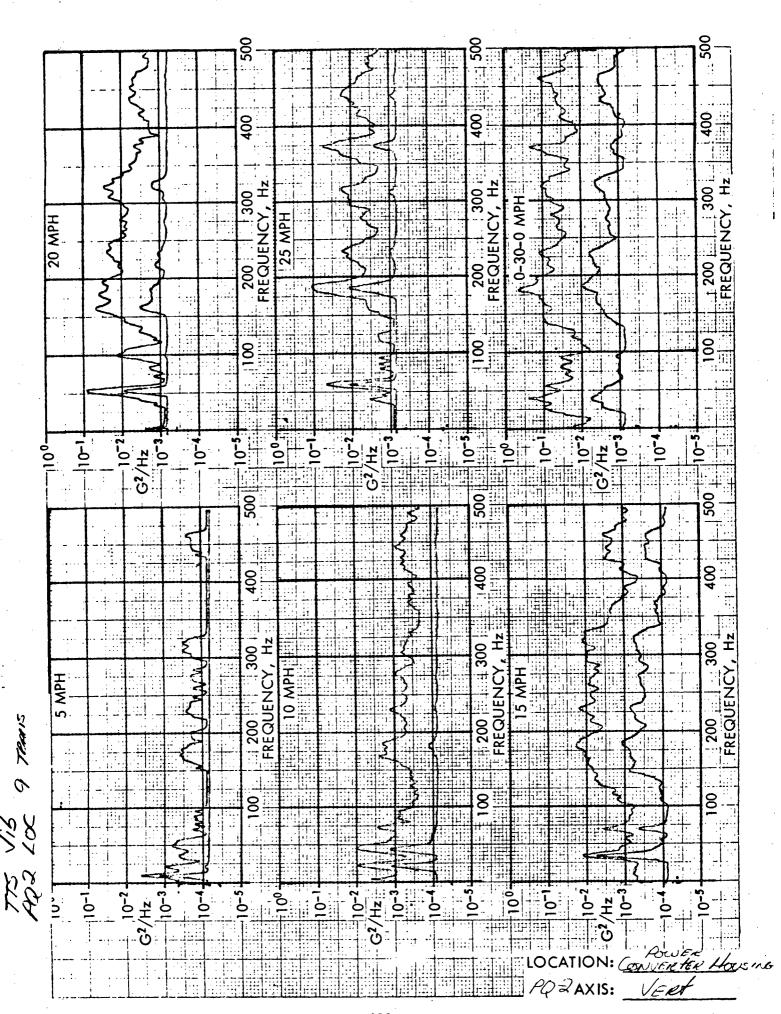
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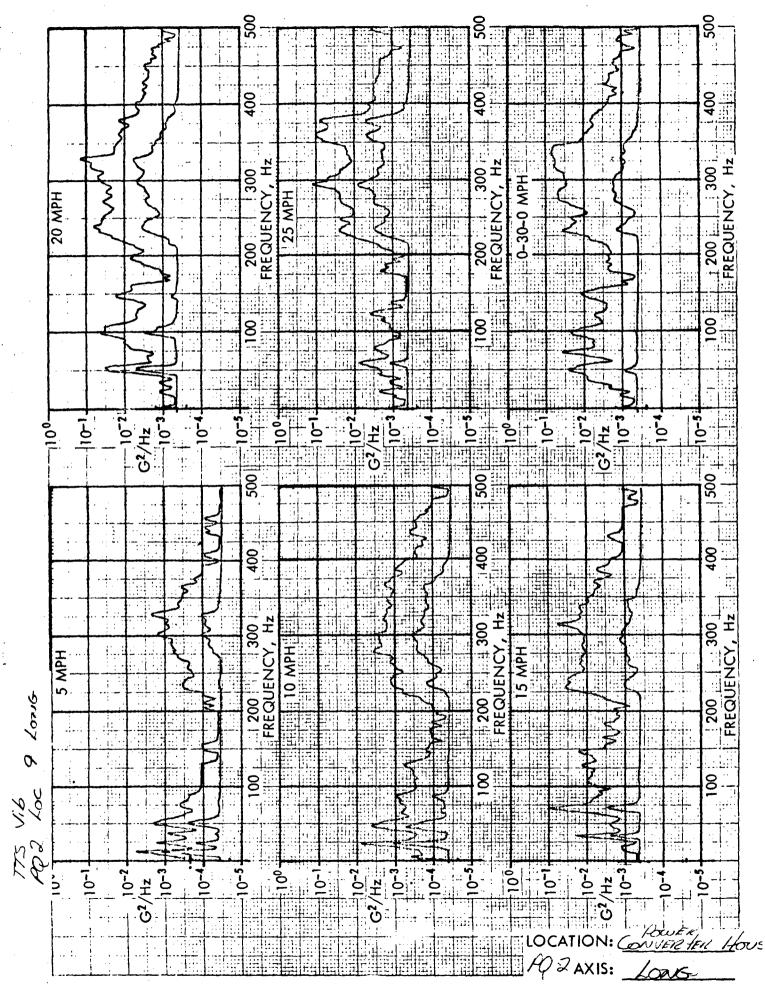


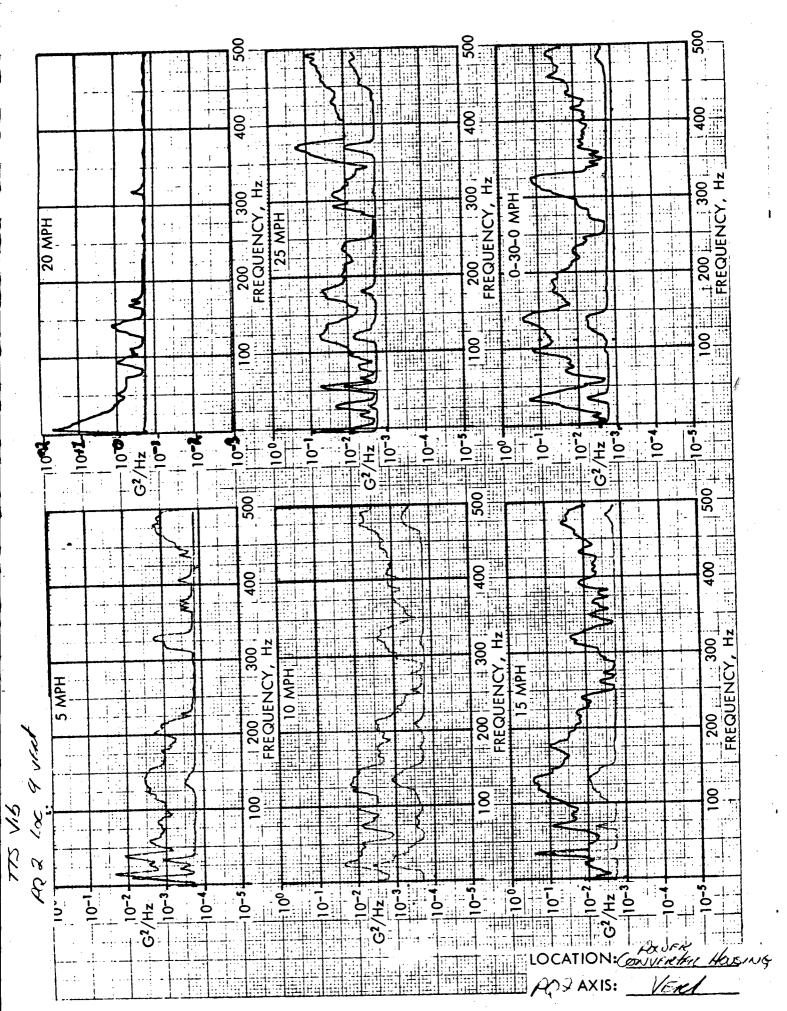
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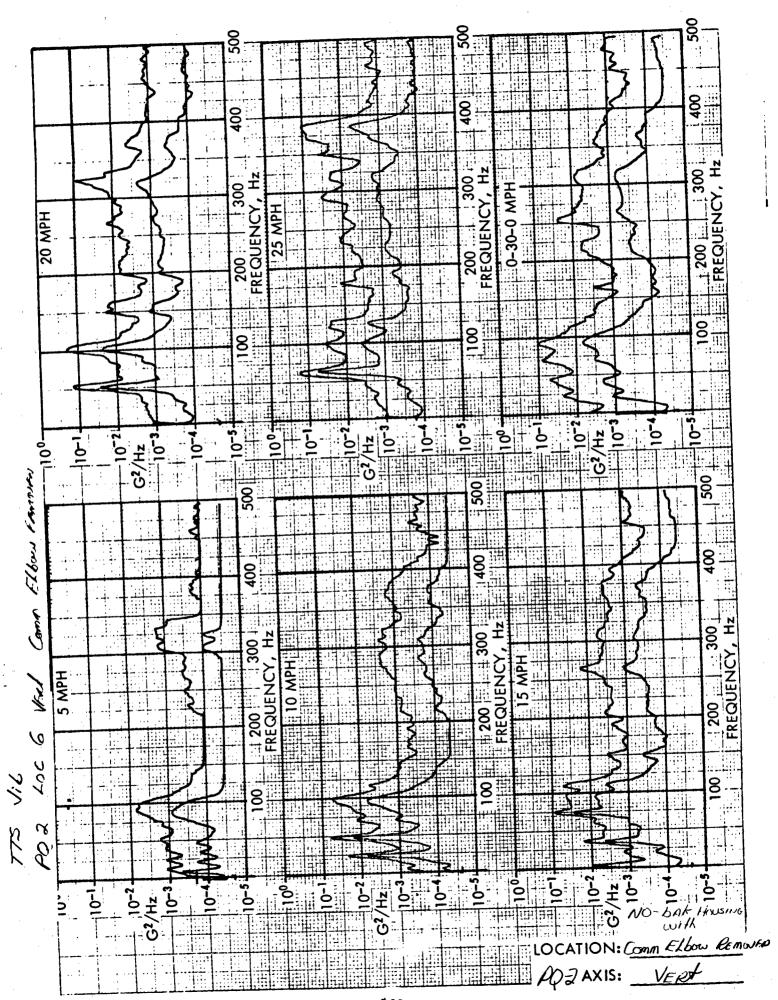


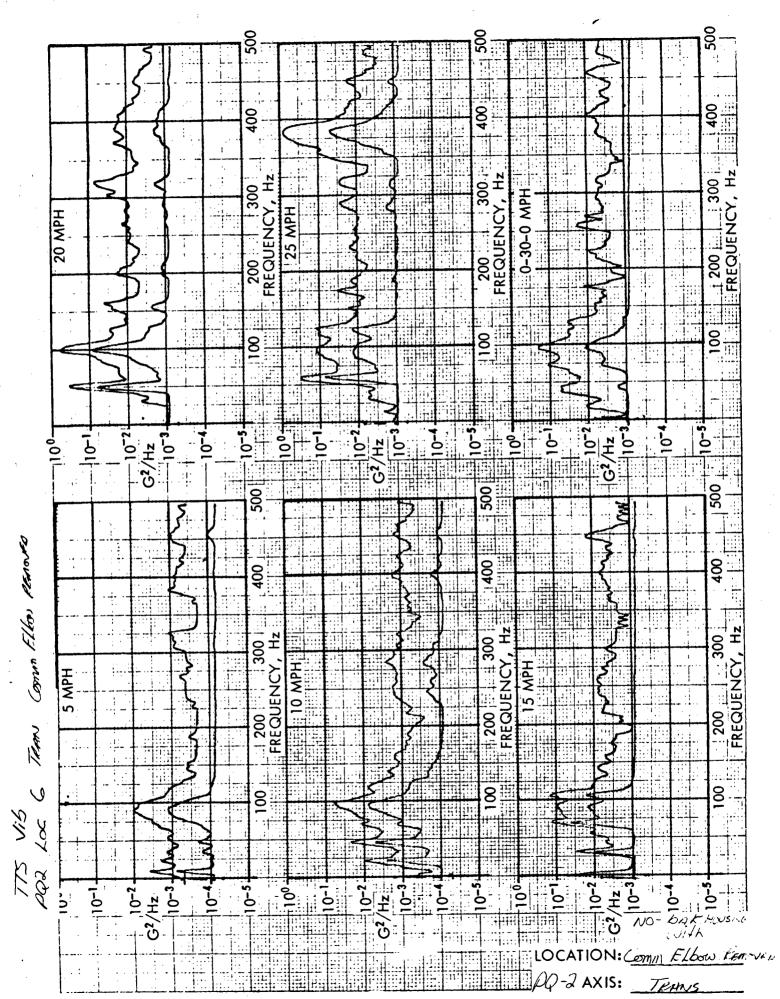


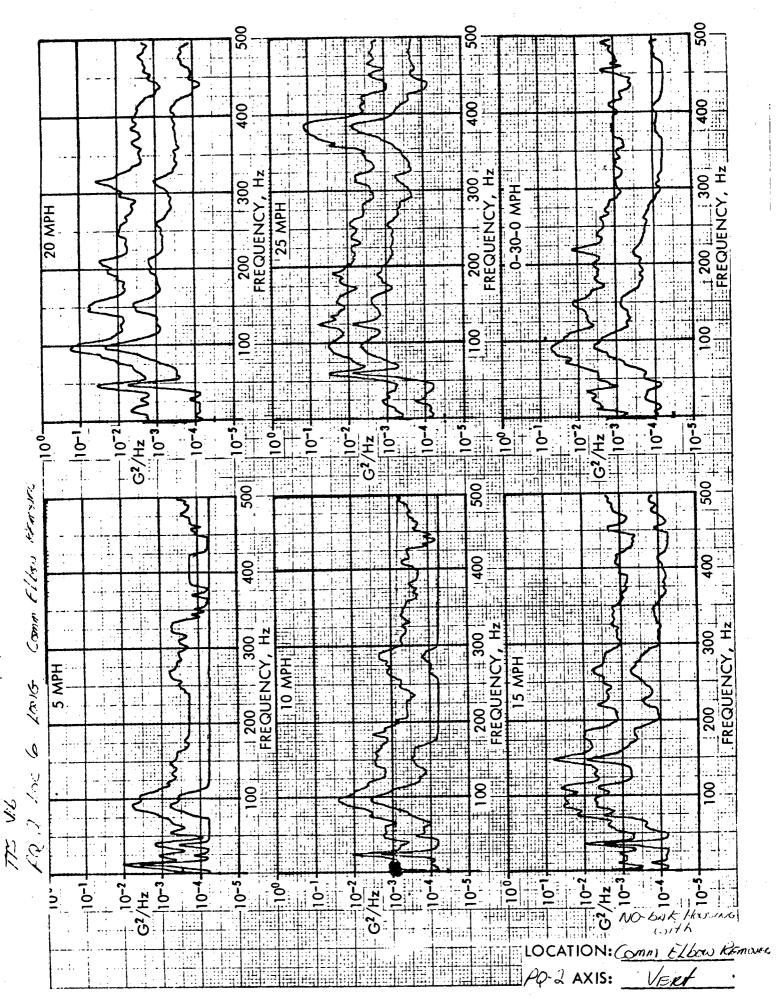












ROAD VIBRATION P.S.D. PLOTS
ON TEST VEHICLE PQ-1 & PQ-2
CROSS COUNTRY
(CONDITION 2)

POS class Country

500 Lone 775 | G2/Hz 200 15 × 32 NO-DAY HAISING SMOY Class Countier 6 Long 137

22 Ceoss Cawthy 16x32

A) CLES COUNTRY

300 FREQUENCY, Hz G^2/H_Z G^2/H_Z FREQUENCY, HZ BUS+16 605+11 (02/16 e 60200 139

W R. W 8 8 300 FREQUENCY, Hz DX15 les FREQUENCY, Hz FREQUENCY 100 6-/1-3+ G2/Hz G2/Hz <u>P</u> G2/Hz 200 200 8 FREQUENCY, Hz KXX FREQUENCY, Hz FREQUENCY, Hz 300 300 Tuebet K 200 1 200 8 602 3 14ms **1**40



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M60A1 (P1) Tank Thermal Sight (TTS) AN/VSG-2 Prototype Qualification

REPORT NO.: Not cited.

CONTRACT/GRANT NO.: DAAK30-76-C-0005

DATE OF REPORT: 5 December 1977

FL-182

JAN 78